

TOMORROW

Ten of the best Ten pages of Saturday section to calve and inform your weekend



One year on in Moscow and Brezhnev is forgotten The Irish connexion After the Falklands - putting Anglo-Irish relations back on course

Referendum triumph for Botha

After his resounding white-only referendum victory, Mr P.W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, yesterday said he hoped the new constitution would be implemented next year.

Thatcher chosen

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was nominated for reelection as leader of the Conservative Party within minutes of an announcement that an election must be held between three and six months after the start of the parliamentary session.

Opera director

The Dutch conductor Mr Bernard Haitink, musical director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera, is to succeed Sir Colin Davis as the next music director of the Royal Opera.

Nilsen jury out

The jury in the Dennis Nilsen murder trial will continue their deliberations today after failing to reach a verdict.



Walesa proxy

Mr Lech Walesa has decided not to go to Oslo to receive his Nobel peace prize, and has suggested that his wife, Danuta, should go instead.

Exocet blamed

A Greek shipping company claimed that one of its cargo ships damaged by Iraqi fire in the Gulf may have been hit by an Exocet missile.

Carson cleared

Champion jockey Willie Carson was cleared of careless riding by the Jockey Club yesterday and afterwards spoke to Michael Seely.

Leader page, 13 Letters: On Sellafield, from Mr C. Allday, and Professor Margaret Donaldson-Salter, Grenada, from Lord of Home of The Times

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Court, Crossword, Diary. Includes sub-sections like Motoring, Parliament, Prem Bonds, Sale Rooms, Scheme, Sport, TV & Radio, Theatre, Weather.

Syria offers terms for resolving crisis in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Geneva

Syria is prepared to throw its support behind a new military agreement between the Lebanese and Israeli Governments guaranteeing the security of Israel's northern border in return for the freezing of the unofficial peace treaty between the two countries.

In a remarkable development at the Lebanese reconciliation conference yesterday - and against all predictions - Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, made it clear to President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon that the Syrians would fully accept a new pact that would also demand security for southern Lebanon from Israeli encroachments but would be formally negotiated between senior Lebanese and Israeli army officers.

New entry procedure for Oxford

A new entrance procedure to Oxford University is to start in 1985 after the 28 colleges admitting undergraduates yesterday accepted reforms that are seen as the most important changes for 20 years.

The most controversial element is the abolition of the post A level entrance examination, said by its opponents to favour pupils from independent schools who have more opportunity for special cramming.

But applicants will still be able to apply via a "no examination" route; colleges will still be able to make conditional offers based on A level results, providing applicants meet the university's overall matriculation requirements.

Examination by interview will also be open to those who have taken their A levels and colleges will still be able to ask for written tests.

Other important changes approved by the management committee of the Oxford College Admissions Office include an "open admissions" system meaning students who have narrowly missed a place at a college of their choice or have not indicated a priority will share out among colleges with vacant places.

Scholarships and exhibitions at colleges will no longer be offered with places, but will have to be earned by undergraduate work.

Bias against polytechnics Page 5

Greenham woman vows to enter missile base

By Our Political Correspondent One of the founders of the Greenham Common women's peace movement, Mrs Helen John, said yesterday that she would attempt to enter the high security area of the base to try to persuade cruise missile guards and crews that their work was unlawful.

Speaking at a press conference at the House of Commons, Mrs John said that she would not be deterred by this week's threat, made by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that intruders might be shot. But she stressed that

any action would be non-violent. "Therefore, we have to take ourselves physically into places of danger and try to stop them. They are committing an unlawful act by being there and preparing those sites for genocide."

Mrs John said: "We would certainly not go in to commit espionage. We would wish to prevent that base becoming operational."

US bases listed, page 2 Bernard Levin, page 12



The homecoming: President Fidel Castro at Havana airport, comforting a wounded Cuban evacuated from Grenada on board a Red Cross aircraft.

Nicaragua's fears ridiculed

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday rejected charges by the left-wing government of Nicaragua that the United States was planning to invade Nicaragua in the wake of the successful intervention in Grenada.

"I have believed anything they've been saying since they got in charge, and you shouldn't either," he told a White House press conference.

He added that he could not foresee any similar situation arising in the Caribbean or Central America, that would oblige him to use armed intervention.

A total of 18 Americans were killed and 89 wounded during the invasion of Grenada. President Reagan said they were "heroes of freedom."

He heaped praise on the performance of the American troops, but castigated reporters who continued to describe it as an invasion. It was not an invasion, he declared, but a "rescue operation" and "act of liberation", apparently overlooking the fact that he had used the term "invasion" when he first announced that US forces had landed on October 25.

The President also reacted angrily to a reporter's suggestion that the US action on Grenada was similar to the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and that the US had lost the "high moral ground" in its confrontation with Moscow.

"Oh, for heavens sake," the President exclaimed, saying that the Soviet Union had appointed its own man to run Afghanistan, had used vicious forms of warfare, including chemical weapons, to subjugate the population, and had deliberately killed women and children.

He also pointed out that Soviet troops were still in Afghanistan four years later whereas American forces would soon be removed. The US action was intended to rescue 1,000 Americans on the island and "liberate" Grenadians who, he said, were "giving every evidence of appreciation and gratitude to our men."

Announcing that hostilities had ended and all US objectives had been achieved, Mr Reagan ordered American troops to start a phased withdrawal from the island beginning later yesterday or today.

Ulster violence 'has cost UK £9bn'

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The 14 years of violence in Northern Ireland have cost the United Kingdom an estimated £9bn, according to the first published report from the New Ireland Forum.

In a document which gives the direct cost of violence to the governments in London and Dublin, as well as the estimated loss of output to the economies of both parts of Ireland, the forum details the cost of the troubles in economic as well as social and human terms.

Jobless total falls by 73,400

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The number of people out of work fell by 73,441 last month to 2,023,998 - 13 per cent of the workforce.

This is the biggest October drop for five years, and there are clear signs that the steady increase in the underlying jobless total may be coming to an end.

Unemployment normally falls in October, as summer school-leavers find jobs and companies take on workers after the holiday season. But even after excluding seasonal factors, the number of adults out of work declined by 10,100 to 2,941,200 (12.3 per cent of the workforce), the second drop in the underlying jobless total in the last three months.

Seasonally adjusted adult unemployment fell by an average of 2,300 a month, ending four years of uninterrupted increase. Ministers gave the figures a cautious welcome yesterday. Mr Tom King, the new Employment Secretary, said further falls could not be guaranteed and gave a warning that the January crude total would show a sharp rise for seasonal reasons. But, privately Whitehall officials are confident that unemployment is nearing a plateau.

Mr King, in a statement, said there were some "distinctly encouraging" signs in the job market, citing increased vacancies, fewer redundancies, more overtime and a sharp reduction in short-time working.

But he added: "Of course, even if unemployment does level off, the real goal - steadily falling unemployment - will only be reached if Britain proves it can compete in world markets."

Recent improvements in productivity and competitiveness must be improved on if unemployed people "are to be helped back into jobs in any substantial way", he said, and repeated his call this week for lower pay deals.

The increase in the underlying jobless trend has been slowing as the improvement in the economy has gathered pace. Over the past six months, adult unemployment has been rising at about 9,000 a month, compared with 28,000 a month the previous year.

Unfilled vacancies have increased steadily over the past year or so, up nearly 50 per cent in October from 12 months earlier. And the number of jobs in the economy, including people working for themselves, has begun to rise, by 18,000 in the second quarter of this year.

A big expansion of government employment and training schemes has also helped to stem the rise in the numbers out of work. Officials estimate that in

Parliament, page 4 Continued on back page, col 6

Howe offers troops for Caribbean

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, indicated yesterday that the Government would be willing to send troops or police to Grenada, if security assistance was requested by an interim administration.

He also told the Commons in a debate on foreign affairs that he intended to pursue an initiative, with Commonwealth and other allies, which could provide security back-up for small states, like Grenada, which were vulnerable to political or military hijack.

It was said last night that the speech, which will do something to mend the Foreign Secretary's shaky reputation, had been designed to maintain the sense and caution of British foreign policy. There was no movement from the previous insistence that there would be neither support nor condemnation of the initial invasion of Grenada.

But Sir Geoffrey's announcement of a series of constructive offers to Sir Paul Spoon, the Governor-General, did something to pacify his backbench critics.

Sir Geoffrey said that help was being offered to Sir Paul in setting up an interim administration in the organization of free and fair elections, and in the security arrangements which would be necessary to make the transition to democracy peaceful.

Referring directly to the security mission, which would

British blow for Unesco

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Britain will vote against the proposed 6 per cent increase in real terms in the budget for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) over the next two years, Mr Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, announced yesterday.

Britain would have to ask itself "some very searching questions" if the budget was approved by the organization's general conference now meeting in Paris, he added.

In the speech Mr Raison said that the proposed increase in Unesco's budget was in stark contrast to the budget "growth" ranging from -0.3 per cent to 1.9 per cent proposed for other international organizations.

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'Disproportionately high' number of black convictions in London

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Black people are more likely than whites to be arrested and convicted of crime in London, particularly robbery, according to a Home Office analysis published yesterday.

But only a small minority of any ethnic group is involved in serious offences such as robbery and acts of violence.

The official phrase used in a study by the Home Office statistical department of crime in the Metropolitan Police district is that the number of black people arrested, convicted or cautioned is "disproportionately high".

In recent years between 14 and 17 per cent of those arrested by the Metropolitan Police district for all kinds of crime were black. In 1981 about 6 per cent of London's population was thought to be black.

The proportion is higher also than for the population aged between 10 and 20. They accounted for about two thirds of those arrested who were black.

The best estimate of the over-representation of young blacks in arrest figures is that about 15 per cent of all those arrested are classified as black, compared with blacks forming about 10 per cent of the young population.

The analysis gives figures, according to offences, of the proportion of those arrested who were black.

For offences of street robbery of personal property (popularly known as muggings) and for "snatches" (theft from people) the black proportion in 1982 was about half.

For other offences of robbery the proportion was about one third. For other offences of theft from the person (including picking pockets) the proportion was about 60 per cent.

For all types of offence the proportion of those arrested who were of Asian appearance was similar to or less than their contribution to the population.

The ratio of recorded offences to the size of the population aged between 10 and 20 in 1982 was consistently much higher for the non-white population than the white population in every district of the Metropolitan Police, on the basis of the victims' assessment.

The highest ratios for the non-white population were in Lambeth (more than 600 offences per 10,000) and in Camden, Haringey, Islington and Southwark (more than 300 offences per 10,000).

Racial attacks and harassment across London are at a disturbing and increasing level, according to a report from the Greater London Council (Nicholas Timmins writes).

At the end of a two-year inquiry into racial attacks set up by the GLC's police committee, Mr Paul Boateng, the com-

mittee's chairman, said that action was urgently needed from the police, the GLC and other local authorities.

"The black community clearly requires firm and forthright action, against both organized and random attacks on individuals and property.

"The alternative is growing communal tension and the development of a siege mentality on the part of the Afro-Caribbean and Asian communities in London. This would be a disaster for race relations", Mr Boateng said.

He added that the report highlighted "a very real crisis of confidence in the Metropolitan Police's capacity or willingness to investigate racial attacks and prosecute offenders."

Black people, he said, "are simply not getting" adequate police protection, but the GLC and other authorities had also failed to develop effective policies.

"We have placed tenants in accommodation where they are under threat and have not ensured that tenants faced with serious or persistent racial attacks are either adequately supported or transferred to safer accommodation."

It says that the statistics on racial attacks should be more comprehensive and categorized to indicate where a genuinely racist motivation appeared present.



Musical break: Mr Haitink during a break in rehearsals at the Barbican yesterday (Photograph: John Voos).

Haitink appointed to Royal Opera as director of music

By David Hewson

Mr Bernard Haitink, the Dutch conductor, is to be the next music director of the Royal Opera in succession to Sir Colin Davis whose appointment ends in July, 1986.

The move will leave Covent Garden without a full-time music director for two years since Mr Haitink intends to fulfil his present contract as musical director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera until 1988. In the intervening two years, Mr Haitink will give Covent Garden 12 weeks each season.

Glyndebourne said that the departure of Mr Haitink to one of the top international opera posts had its full approval, though he is the first senior figure to move between the festival and Covent Garden. "This agreement is perfectly amicable", a Glyndebourne spokesman added.

Mr Haitink said that he was honoured to accept the position and grateful that it was possible to maintain his commitments to Glyndebourne, and also to the Concertgebouw Orchestra, in Amsterdam, where he is principal conductor.

Sir John Tooley, general director of the Royal Opera House, said: "I am thrilled that Bernard Haitink is to become our next musical director. He will bring great distinction to Covent Garden and we look forward to a prosperous and fruitful collaboration."

Covent Garden has been searching for four years for a replacement for Sir Colin, who is to continue conducting at the Royal Opera House.

The appointment means an early break of the successful partnership Mr Haitink has cemented with Sir Peter Hall, who, in addition to his National Theatre post, is Glyndebourne's recently appointed director of production. Working together, they had launched a number of outstanding productions, the most recent being a *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Mr Haitink, a retiring man who is the very antithesis of the conventional public image of an opera director, took the telephone off the hook at his London home yesterday. Friends said that he wanted to rest before conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican last night.

Born in Amsterdam, he studied at the Conservatoire there and began his career as a violinist. Between 1967 and 1978 he was principal conductor and artistic director of the London Philharmonic. He made his debut with the Royal Opera with *Don Giovanni* in 1977.

Mr Haitink's insistence that he be allowed to work the whole of his contract with Glyndebourne is consistent with the reputation for integrity which he has earned in the musical world.

Reassurances on rural telephones

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Rural telephone services may not lose nearly as much money as opponents of the privatization of British Telecom allege, the Government and a senior corporation executive claimed yesterday.

Mr Jeffrey Wheatley, British Telecom's chief economic adviser, said that fears that the corporation would want to pull out of loss-making rural services had been exaggerated.

"As far as local calls are concerned", he told a conference in London, "it is actually the rural areas that often subsidize the urban areas. Where we lose most money on local calls is in London."

"It is not necessarily true that operating costs in rural areas are higher than in urban areas, nor is it automatically true that a privately-owned company would want to withdraw from them even if they were", Mr Wheatley said.

Fears that privatization of British Telecom would lead to widespread closure of loss-making services in rural areas had been highlighted by Opposition MPs during the debate over the Government's plans to float the corporation on the Stock Exchange.

It has prompted the Government to include specific clauses in the licence which will be given to British Telecom after privatization, obliging it to maintain loss-making rural services.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, told *The Times* yesterday: "The indications we are beginning to get are that some of these rural services do not lose money. It may well be that the losses are on the other side, in the urban areas."

The main difficulty in establishing the real position is that British Telecom's accounts, which traditionally have been prepared on a centralized basis, have only recently begun to be organized in a way that breaks down the profit and loss of different services.

Mr Baker pointed out that once land lines and overhead cables had been installed, the corporation's interest was to maximize the use of them, by generating as many calls as possible.

Maintenance of rural telephone networks was also easier and cheaper than maintenance in heavily built-up urban areas.

Leading article, page 13

GP cleared of overdose negligence

A family doctor who was found negligent in failing to spot an error on another doctor's prescription was cleared of blame in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

A judgment that Dr David Jackson should pay £30,000 in damages and costs set aside by the court after a 2-1 majority decision overturned the High Court finding by Mr Justice Stuart Smith in February that the doctor was 15 per cent to blame for injuries suffered by the patient, Mrs Joan Dwyer.

She was receiving treatment from Dr Jackson's partner Dr Ian Rodrick, who wrote the wrong directions on her prescription for the drug Migril. She took dangerous doses of the tablets and suffered led gangrene in her toes and the loss of part of each foot.

Dr Jackson visited her while she was taking the tablets and it was alleged he should have noticed the error.

Dr Rodrick had been found 45 per cent to blame and has to pay £45,000.

Cross Chemists (Banbury) Ltd who filled the prescription found 40 per cent to blame were told to pay £40,000. They agreed to accept liability for the further 15 per cent if Dr Jackson's appeal was successful.

Sutcliffe 'unlikely to attack men'

A prison doctor said yesterday that Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, was likely to attack only women, not men.

Dr Brian Cooper, Parkhurst prison's principal medical officer, was giving evidence for the prosecution on the second day of the trial at the Isle of Wight Court of James Costello, who is accused of attacking Sutcliffe at the prison in January with glass from a broken coffee jar.

Costello, aged 35, who is conducting his own defence, pleads not guilty to maliciously wounding Sutcliffe.

Dr Cooper, under cross-examination from Costello, was asked if Sutcliffe was mentally ill at the time.

"Yes", Dr Cooper replied. "Would his mental illness make him likely to attack someone?" Costello asked. "Women", the doctor said. It was unlikely he would ever attack a man.

Dr Cooper said Sutcliffe had lost as much as a pint of blood in the alleged incident, which left him needing 30 stitches to cuts on his face and neck.

Dr Cooper said Costello had been suffering from a personality disorder of a psychopathic type. He "could react in a violent way". The case was adjourned until today.

Police investigate nightclub funds

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

West Midlands police said yesterday that they had opened an inquiry into an allegation that £40,000 of Manpower Services Commission money had been used to finance a struggling West Indian nightclub in Birmingham.

The commission had asked the police to investigate the handling of cash for a community enterprise scheme sponsored by the city's West Indian Federation Association.

The commission allocated £250,000 to finance a community gardening and building scheme, but the programme ended in October, six months early, and 50 gardeners and builders lost their jobs.

Two weeks earlier Mr Lloyd Blake, the association's general secretary, had resigned as manager of the scheme. He is now the executive director of the Hummingbird Club, which opened in August with a grant of £65,000 from West Midlands County Council.

The club has been unable to meet its financial commitments and has appealed for more cash from the council.

Yesterday Mr Blake denied the allegation by the MSC and said: "We may have been lax in forwarding accounts but that is because the federation is struggling to survive."

Does your company automatically switch off whenever energy saving is mentioned?

It's sad but true, that some companies seem to have a blind spot where energy saving is concerned.

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A remote control switches all the lights on or off, according to the time of day or the amount of daylight available.

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The energy savings from the system are expected to be somewhere in the region of 30 to 50 per cent.

Which means that, in three years' time, the system will have paid for itself.

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY OFFICE

PARLIAMENT November 3 1983

Why the bunkers must have protection

CRUISE MISSILES

Arrangements for the protection of nuclear installations in Britain were precisely the same as they had always been...

There for fun. They are there precisely to avert such incidents. But can one logically envisage a crowd of demonstrators bounding all over cruise warheads whilst the Parachute Regiment stands silently by?



Nicholls: Concerns over CND pamphlet

prevent the exercise of a policy that has received the approval of the country and this House. Mr Kenneth Do I then take it that what he is saying is that if a policy is agreed by Parliament and if people disobey that through civil disobedience, then that is to be regarded as a capital offence?

Healey accused of fanning the flames of anti-Americanism

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The question of whether more could be done to provide security to small nations was one to which further thought should properly be given...

disarmament. Our aim (he said) is to convey our views to the Russians without unnecessary asperity...

There was little prospect that agreement could be reached in Geneva this year. Barring some quite unexpected change in the Soviet position it would be necessary for Nato to begin to deploy its own intermediate nuclear force missiles by the end of this year.

We hoped (he went on) that this could have been avoided. We have worked hard to avoid it. But Soviet co-operation has left us with an unenviable choice.

Deployment of INF missiles would in no way affect the Government's resolve to pursue an arms control agreement after the end of the year. If it proved necessary to implement the full deployment programme, this would take place over five years. But deployment would be reversed whenever progress in Geneva so warranted.

Lebanon, condemn the United States - stop the world, the Labour Party wants to get off. What a grotesque way for a major political party to tackle world problems.

The Labour Party is long on insults, short on solutions. We do not believe in trading insults with our friends - we build bridges, not demagogues. This is in the interests of Britain, of the Commonwealth, of Europe and the Atlantic Alliance.

Mr Denis Healey, chief opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, said that President Reagan had stated the Americans were a nation with global responsibilities. He hoped the Foreign Secretary would say it was any other part of Latin America, he would do a disastrous disservice to his country and to world peace.

The idea that Soviet Communism was the cause of all the trouble in the modern world was just as ridiculous as its mirror image in the view of the infantile pseudo-Marxists, that all the trouble was caused by capitalism.

Biffen: I acted with total propriety

THE TIMES

Mr John Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, was again pressed to arrange a debate in the Commons on the takeover of Times Newspapers, Ltd by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Nothing would be more calculated to send a wave of anti-Americanism sweeping over the Western hemisphere and Europe than a repudiation of the Grenada invasion against, in particular, Nicaragua.

Some attempt should be made to get in touch with Mr Alfonsín and consider how relations with Argentina could most rapidly be restored. The most useful first step would be a freeze on additional spending in the Falklands.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff South and Penarth, Lib) asked Mr Biffen to make sure that the House is not misled by the information given in the sale of Times Newspapers to Mr Rupert Murdoch.

Mr Biffen: Already a reply has been given concerning the position in regard to the takeover of The Sunday Times accounts for the purposes of the Fair Trading Act and another answer is being given today which will answer a number of questions.

Mr Biffen: I am not aware of any such event happening such as he refers to. It is nice to see that the right to demonstrate peacefully, even to support a cause that I do not agree with, but it is quite a different matter to arrogate to oneself the right to interpose physically and in so doing, seek to

Recovery patchy and uneven

PM'S QUESTIONS

A number of indicators seem to suggest that recovery is under way, the Prime Minister stated in the Commons during question time.

Warning to GLC over LT post

Mr Nicholas Nichols (Leeds, Con) warned the Greater London Council (GLC) over its handling of the London Transport (LT) post.

Responsible task facing audit body

The Prime Minister defended the salaries being paid public officers in the new audit commission.

Campaign on misuse of airguns

Mr Hurd considered the evidence of three different types of shotgun and nine types of air rifle are now being advertised by Empire catalogues.

Too many fine defaulters in prison

About 900 fine defaulters were in custody on July 31, 1983, the latest date for which information is available.

Further look at guidance on police firearms

A report on the shooting of David Martin in the 'Waldorf incident' was expected shortly and consideration would be given to any changes that might be necessary in the use of firearms by the police.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government assistance to small businesses.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be Monday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, second reading.

Inner London's schools 'saved from brink of collapse'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent. Hundreds of primary schools in Inner London were on the brink of collapse in the 1970s, according to Mr Peter Newsam, the Inner London Education Authority's former education officer.

Sidewind reform rejected

A proposal which, he said, would democratize the legislative work of the House of Lords and advance its standing in the eyes of the public was put forward by Lord Diamond, leader of the SDP peers, who has opened Lords debate on public Bill procedure.

HOME OFFICE

The Government is to hold a national publicity campaign before Christmas to increase public awareness of the dangers of the misuse of air weapons and to encourage safe practice.

Too many fine defaulters in prison

About 900 fine defaulters were in custody on July 31, 1983, the latest date for which information is available.

Scots group opposes power plan

An environmental pressure group has formally objected to two hydro-electric schemes for the Grudie and Talladale rivers in Wester Ross, in the north of Scotland.

EEC policy triples sugar prices

The European Community's sugar surplus, if put into one container, would reach Equator, yet housewives are having to pay up to three times the world market price for it.

TV plea fails

The Government has no plans to introduce concessionary television licences for retirement pensioners generally which would put up substantially the cost of the licence to others.

Inner London's schools 'saved from brink of collapse'

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent. Hundreds of primary schools in Inner London were on the brink of collapse in the 1970s, according to Mr Peter Newsam, the Inner London Education Authority's former education officer.

Mr Newsam: Crisis time enough, went home to mother. Mr Newsam, delivering the second IBM/North Westminster Annual Inner-City Lecture, said that the secondary schools had other problems which seemed likely to plunge them, by the late 1970s, into an irreversible downward spiral.

Standards had been maintained in a comprehensive system. The proportion of children gaining five or more good O Levels has remained constant at between 7.9 and 7.7 per cent, he added. Mr Newsam also criticized the Government's proposals to replace the ILEA with a board of borough council representatives.

Mr Hurd: I am not sure the law is all that complicated. It is certainly quite strong and nearly every case of serious misuse does involve a breach of the law. We should see how we get on with our campaign in drawing attention to the law. Mr Denis Howell, for the Opposition (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab): Has Mr Hurd considered the evidence of three different types of shotgun and nine types of air rifle are now being advertised by Empire catalogues?

The charge is made by the Consumers in the European Community Group (CECG) of the sugar policy which it says is geared to make large profits for producers at the expense of consumers and developing countries. 'It would be hard to think up a more unjust, wasteful and disruptive way of organizing a market for an agricultural product' the group says in a pamphlet published today.



Brave swimmer Daniel Jenkins (right), aged 13, of Figheldale, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, who, yesterday became the first Briton to receive the Austrian Life Saving Medal, with Albrecht Dolkali, aged 10, the Austrian boy he rescued from drowning in the river Avoo last year. Mr Erwin Lang, Austria's Foreign Minister, made the presentation at the Austrian embassy in London. (Photograph: David Cairns).

Employer college graduate... date rec higher ed... related printing...

كندا من الاصل

Employers biased against college and polytechnic graduates, survey shows

By David Walker, Social Policy Correspondent

A comprehensive survey of employers has shown a marked bias against graduates from polytechnics, local colleges and lesser known universities.

Research conducted by a team at Brunel university makes it clear that the polytechnics, established in the later 1960s to provide education more in line with economic needs, have been decisively rejected by big employers.

The big private firms, the nationalized industries, government agencies and a range of medium sized firms which take in graduates all prefer the products of Oxford and Cambridge, London, Durham and the main "civic" universities. Employers tend to be unconcerned with the content of degrees or how they were taught. Any degree from Oxbridge opens doors everywhere.

The unpublished research has embarrassed the Department of Education and Science which has sponsored the growth of polytechnics. The department paid more than £100,000 for the research to a team supervised by Professor Maurice Kogan.

A one recruiting officer said of the polytechnics: "Brutally, some of them produce rubbish and there are one or two polys that I would not touch with a barge pole." Typically, most of the big companies which annually go on a "milk round" to

university campuses to assess students' talents, omit the polytechnics.

An accountancy company told the Brunel team: "There are a narrow range of polys who provide a very good course, and there are a much larger range of applicants we have seen from time to time, who are in a totally different class, just out of the mark."

The researchers questioned 150 employers, including 10 nationalized industries, engineering, computing, manufacturing and retailing companies. In general, employers think there are no important shortages of graduates, even in science and engineering, although employers would like students to be more numerous.

An executive of a large computing company said that he found the great number of people applying to him with "relevant" degrees in computer science distinctly unimpressive; there would always be room for

a student with a good degree in classics, he said.

Mrs Judy Casto and Mr Mark Jepson, the two Brunel sociologists who have produced the 500-page survey, argue that "manpower planning" is likely to go hopelessly awry because employers continue to recruit for a multitude of reasons unconnected with a rational appraisal of the labour market. Much emphasis is laid by employers on how graduate applicants look and dress, although a first class degree from a respected university would wash away most blemishes.

According to the report: "Employers rarely mention or discuss the type of secondary school, social class and family background as factors they consider. But there are a number of factors which may perhaps stand as proxy for these such as 'communication skills', 'dress', 'social skills', 'confidence at interview'."

EMPLOYERS SURVEYED*

Type	No	No of interviews
Nationalized industry	10	26
Central/local government	7	18
Accountancy companies	11	14
Engineering	28	48
Computing	9	13
Other private companies	72	78

*Individual companies and organizations were assured anonymity



Prisoner's plunge: A man awaiting trial fell through a first-floor window (top left) at Falmouth Magistrates' Court in Cornwall yesterday and fell about 30ft on to a girl collecting money for Bonfire Night. Christine Powell (right), aged 11, was taken of hospital suffering from shock and a badly bruised leg. She was later discharged. Robert Moate, aged 26, who was waiting to be further remanded, accused of assault causing actual bodily harm and motoring offences, had severe back and leg injuries. A passer-by was also treated for shock.

House plan found in Hutchinson book

By Ronald Faux

A diagram scribbled on the inside of a James Bond paperback owned by Arthur Hutchinson, the man wanted for questioning in connection with the Sheffield killing of Mr Basil Laitner, his wife and son, was issued yesterday by South Yorkshire police.

The plan is of an L-shaped house with swimming pool, garages, car park and greenhouse. "We do not know what it relates to but it might mean something to somebody," a police spokesman said.

The police yesterday traced a red Vauxhall Viva saloon stolen from the centre of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on the day that Mr Hutchinson left a boarding house there. The car was found hidden in the town. No connection with Mr Hutchinson has yet been established by detectives.

Police activity yesterday was centered on the A57 between Sheffield and Worksop, where it is believed that Mr Hutchinson walked after being dropped by a taxi.

More than 250 officers are concentrating on the search in the Sheffield area and police forces throughout the country have been alerted.

"We are ready to deal with every positive sighting but it is a difficult task. Sightings are coming in at the rate of one every two minutes", an officer at the special headquarters in Sheffield said.

Debate reopened on higher education

By Ngajo Creger of the Times Higher Education Supplement

Closures of universities and colleges, two-year degree course, new ways of funding research and an end to the differences between universities, polytechnics and colleges are all issues reopened this week in a letter to vice-chancellors.

The University Grants Committee has asked universities 20 questions as the first step in what it hopes will be a great debate on the issues facing higher education up to the end of the decade.

The questions cover funding, reduced student numbers, tenure of staff, subject balance, dependence on government support, validation, two-year courses, and the nature of universities and public sector institutions. The universities are asked to reply by the end of March. The letter has also been sent to many bodies outside the university system.

The letter has been circulated in response to a request in September by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, that the universities should consider fundamental reforms and the effects of reduced funding.

The UGC letter asks universities what changes they propose to make in the next five years, and what would be

the effect of a 1 per cent or a 2 per cent annual drop in resource per student.

The letter asks: "How should the higher education system as a whole cope with student numbers dropping by 15-20 per cent between 1989/90 and 1994/4 and remaining constant thereafter? ... Should a significant number of institutions be closed during the five years 1990/91 to 1994/95?"

On the nature of universities, the letter says: "Is there an essential difference in function between universities and other institutions of higher education, or should they be regarded as a continuous spectrum of institutions?"

On staffing, the letter says that recent cuts have left an unbalanced age distribution of lecturers. At best, the rate of new appointments in most subjects during the next decade will be between 1 and 1.5 per cent a year.

After 1990 the letter says, the situation will worsen. The size of the university sector will fall by 15-20 per cent and only half the necessary reduction in staff will come from normal retirement. Suggested solutions include the possible reduction of the retiring age to 60.

Girl killed 'for turning off TV'

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Stanley Dingley killed his girl friend because she switched off the television set as he was watching an important football match, a court was told yesterday.

He stabbed her seven times in the neck and then went to a club nearby to watch the game, it was alleged.

Mr Dingley, aged 43, unemployed, of Ruiton Street, Goroal, Dudley, West Midlands, denied murdering Christine Worley, a divorcee aged 43, but admitted manslaughter.

Mr Richard Curtis QC for the prosecution, told Nottingham Crown Court that when seen by police Mr Dingley said: "I was provoked. She switched the match off. I have been having an argument with her over the past three days". He said he had gone round to the flat at Warwick Court, Dudley, on May 26, to watch the FA Cup Final replay between Manchester United and Brighton. "We ain't been hitting it off for the last three nights. I was upset at not watching the match. I just done her in".

Derailment blamed on worn plates

Metal fatigue in two plates joining rails caused a rail accident in Scotland in September, an inquiry heard yesterday.

Thirty people were taken to hospital and five were detained after six coaches plunged down an embankment near Pitlochry, Tayside, on September 27.

A British Rail expert told the inquiry at Pitlochry, that the failure of two fishplates was "most unusual". The 11.50 pm Inverness to Glasgow passenger train became derailed and six coaches, two of them sleepers, plunged 30 ft down the embankment.

Mr Michael Alery, a metallurgist with British Rail's research and development division, told the Department of Transport inquiry that there was no evidence in track records to suggest the fishplates were being subject to excessive loading.

He said: "The derailment was caused by the failure of a pair of fishplates due to brittle fractures initiated from fatigue cracks."

A report on the inquiry will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Transport.

Judge rules in favour of the 6ft square dance

Nightclubs should ensure that dancers enjoy at least six square feet of space on the dance floor, according to guidelines laid down in the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Watkins said the rule was "neither unrealistic nor unreasonable".

He was hearing an appeal by Mecca Leisure Limited over the refusal of Sheffield Licensing Justices and Sheffield Crown Court to allow them to redesign the interior of their Tiffany's nightclub in the city. Mecca claimed the yardstick of six square feet of space was misconceived and would produce "draconian, absurd and very damaging consequences".

Lord Justice Watkins said that in some clubs it might be less, but in some circumstances it would be right. He was not prepared to say that the policy followed by the justices was unreasonable.

Mecca had wanted to change the interior design of the club, which has since been sold. They sought a declaration that the policy was unlawful.

The licensing justices in Sheffield had followed guidelines set down by the Greater London Council and thought them "eminently sensible" for dancing purposes.

The judge, sitting with Mr Justice Taylor in the Divisional Court, refused Mecca the declaration.

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Botha hails referendum result as victory for evolutionary reform

From Michael Hornsby, Pretoria

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, won a convincing two-thirds majority in Wednesday's whites-only referendum on a new constitution, already adopted by the white parliament, which would extend limited political rights to the country's 850,000 Indians and 2,700,000 mixed-race Coloureds.

Flushed with his greatest triumph since succeeding Mr John Vorster in 1978, Mr Botha told cheering supporters outside the Union Buildings here, where the votes were counted yesterday morning, that the outcome was a victory for evolutionary reform.

He appealed to those who had voted "No" to accept the decision. "I see a new spirit of South African patriotism. Let us go forward together," he said. He hoped the new constitution could be put into effect in the second half of next year. There would have to be discussion about the procedure with Indian and Coloured leaders, as well as talks to see in what form their opinion

(about the constitution) should be tested". Mr Botha stopped short, however, of promising separate referendums for them. A majority of "Yes" votes was expected, but its size took everyone by surprise. Opinion polls are banned in South Africa during election or referendum campaigns, and so political pundits had little to go on. Most had predicted a narrow "Yes" majority of no more than 55 per cent.

In the event, 2,062,469 whites went to the polls, representing a turnout of 76.02 per cent, of whom 1,360,223 (65.95 per cent) voted "Yes" and 691,577 (33.53 per cent) voted "No", while 10,669 (0.52 per cent) spoilt their ballots. Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where the forces of Afrikaner conservatism are strongest, predictably showed least enthusiasm for the new constitution with "Yes" majorities of 60.61 and 64.26 per cent respectively, compared with 72.65 in Natal and 73.67 in Cape Province.

The main reasons for Mr Botha's striking victory seem to be that the conservative backlash proved less strong than feared, and even more important, an overwhelming majority of English-speaking South Africans, many of whom do not normally support the Government, voted with varying degrees of enthusiasm for the constitution.

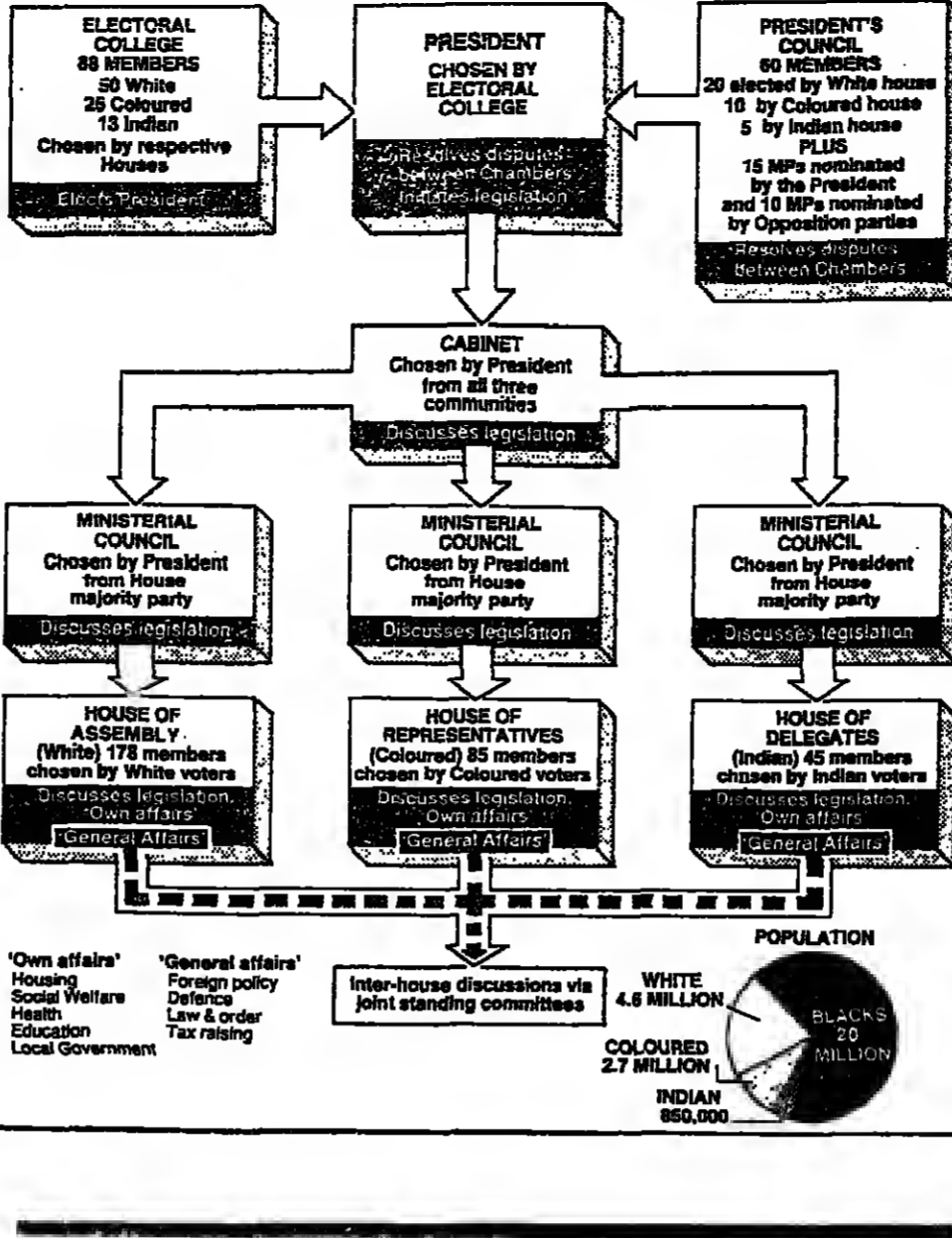
Acknowledging this, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which had urged voters to reject the constitution as sham reform, said many of his party's supporters had voted "Yes" because they feared an increase in right-wing sentiment

Town retaken

Ciudad Barrios (AP) - Salvadoran troops recaptured Ciudad Barrios when left-wing guerrillas retreated into the nearby mountains after a two-day occupation.

Woman abducted

Bologna (AP) - Kidnappers abducted Signorina Patrizia Bener, the 28-year-old daughter of a wealthy businessman while she was driving home from work in Bologna.



Luce visit marred by Israeli ban on seeing Palestinians

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The new-found harmony between British and Israel suffered a setback yesterday when the Israeli military authorities intervened to prevent Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, from meeting three leading Palestinians whom he had invited to East Jerusalem for talks.

In order to prevent them having any contact with the British minister, two deposed mayors from the occupied West Bank were placed under house arrest for the day, on the orders of the Israeli Defence Ministry.

The Israeli move particularly annoyed British diplomats because they claimed that similar restrictions had not been imposed when other EEC ministers had arrived seeking to test opinion in the West Bank.

No official explanation was forthcoming from the Israelis, although they had been Mr Luce's hosts until he crossed to East Jerusalem yesterday morning. He appeared embarrassed by the affair.

For Mr Bassam Shaka, former mayor of Nablus, and Mr Karim Khalaf, former mayor of Ramallah - both of whom were badly injured in car bomb attacks in 1980 - it was the second time in less than two

years that they had been barred by the Israelis from talking to a British representative.

When Lord Carrington was here 18 months ago, he asked Sir John Leary, a senior Foreign Office official, to meet the two men, who are regarded as representing a large section of West Bank opinion, but the military government refused to allow it. At the time, the British Consul was even prevented from handing a letter of apology from Sir John to Mr Shaka.

Yesterday, the deposed Nablus mayor sent a protest telegram to Mr Moshe Arens, Israel's Defence Minister, in which he complained that his house arrest was a violation of his freedom of movement and his right to contact diplomats. He pointed out that he had been the elected mayor before being removed by Israel.

The third Palestinian prevented by Israeli troops from meeting Mr Luce was Dr Haider Abdul Shafi, the head of the Gaza Strip Red Crescent, the Palestinian version of the Red Cross.

As a result of the ban on the diplomatic encounters, the minister's efforts to sound out West Bank feeling before travelling on to Jordan and Egypt were severely disrupted. Five other prominent Palestinians walked out from the consulate-general in protest without outlining their views

The British Electrotechnical Approvals Board approves only one food processor.

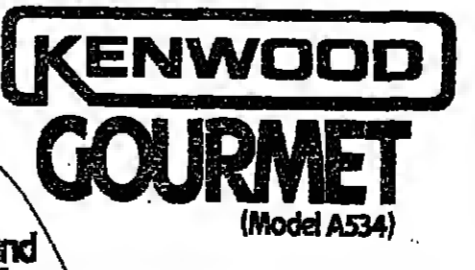


If that all sounds a bit technical you only need know that the B.E.A.B. label is the seal of approval from the highest authority on safety in domestic electrical appliances in the land. (Something like the food processor's equivalent of an O.B.E.) So we wouldn't even have bothered taking our Kenwood Gourmet to B.E.A.B. if we hadn't thought it was rather special. But we suspected they might be impressed by the Gourmet's stylish good looks. (It's already been selected for

The Kenwood Gourmet. (Although there are twenty to choose from.)

the Design Centre of London.) And we hoped they'd approve of the big 1.4 pint capacity bowl. And we felt they couldn't help but admire the three speeds and pulse button that give the Gourmet control to make food like soft ice-cream which ordinary processors can't manage. As things turned out we were right to feel confident. The Gourmet went through tests too tough and too rigorous for any other processor. But the Gourmet - and only the Gourmet - passed. The Kenwood Gourmet comes complete with bowl and spatula, one-piece cover and feed tube and a calibrated

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Arafat will 'fight to the death'

From Our Correspondent Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pledged to "fight to the bitter end" as dissident PLO guerrillas attacked his Tripoli stronghold at dawn.

Mr Arafat took to his "Voice of Palestine" radio station and vowed that he and his 8,000 fighters would "defend our people" to the death.

In addition to loyalist guerrillas, Mr Arafat's people include about 45,000 refugees in the Baddawi and Nahr el-Bared camps on the outskirts of Tripoli.

His fighters returned fire with multiple rocket launchers as PLO ambulances raced through the camps.

Mr Arafat blamed the attack on supporters of Colonel Saad Moussa, who uses the nom de guerre Abu Moussa. Mr Arafat also charged that Syrian and Libyan troops were supporting the assault.

By nightfall, more than 30 people were dead and more than 115 were wounded.

Mr Arafat appealed for help in telegrams to Arab and Islamic leaders. The first response came from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry expressing deep concern and urging "all foreign parties to stop intervening" in Palestinian affairs.

Begin institute will study rebel groups

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv

An institute for the study of underground and resistance movements was dedicated yesterday at Bar-Ilan University here in honour of Mr Menachem Begin, the former Prime Minister.

In the absence of Mr Begin, who has been living in a recluse for some two months, the ribbon across the entrance was cut by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, his successor as Prime Minister.

The institute's studies will cover Mr Begin's anti-British Irgun Zvai Leumi, Mr Shamir's Stern gang, the Haganah, the arm of the Zionist establishment during British rule in Palestine, and resistance movements in Europe.

Iraq admits it has five Super-Etendards

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The mystery over the whereabouts of the five Super-Etendard aircraft sold by France in Iraq, about which both Iran and the Western press have made such a fuss, has finally been solved. The aircraft, equipped with Exocet missiles are in Iraq and have been there for the past month.

The delivery of the aircraft was confirmed by Mr Tarek Aziz, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, in an interview published in *Le Matin* newspaper. "The Super-Etendard affair caused much too much fuss; it is now finished... the aircraft are now in Iraq", he said.

From the outset, the French Government has refused to make any official comment on the affair, except to insist that France was not in the habit of going back on its word or of breaking its contracts. True to its tradition of not commenting on arms contracts with foreign powers, it has never actually admitted that a contract for the Super-Etendards even existed. However, at a press conference to announce details of next year's defence budget, M

Reagan man for Middle East named

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

President Reagan has appointed Mr Donald Rumsfeld, who was Defence Secretary under President Ford, to become his "point man" on the Middle East in succession to Mr Robert McFarlane, whom the President named as his National Security Adviser last month.

Announcing the appointment during a brief appearance in the White House press room, Mr Reagan said that Mr Richards Fairbanks will remain in his present position as a US negotiator in the Middle East for the time being.

However Mr Fairbanks, who is at present in Geneva for the Lebanese national reconciliation conference, has let it be known he wants to leave soon and there has been speculation he could be replaced by Mr Ray Abbeaton, a former Ambassador to Egypt.

Mr Rumsfeld, aged 51, has had no direct previous Middle East experience. However, in his earlier posts as Defence Secretary, White House chief of staff and Ambassador to Nato, he has been involved in the broad aspects of the Middle East problem.

He is the most prominent person to hold the post of special Middle East envoy since it was created by President Reagan over two years ago.

His "big name" visibility" among foreign leaders as well as his reputation as tough, skilled negotiator, were undoubtedly qualities which attracted him to Mr Reagan. He is a close friend of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff.

Mr Rumsfeld has been working as chief executive of a Chicago-based pharmaceutical company. He will need all of his negotiating skills if he is to make any progress in resolving the seemingly intractable conflict in Lebanon, let alone the broader dispute in the Middle East between the Arabs and Israel.

His immediate task will be to encourage the various Lebanese factions to lay down their arms and establish a government of national unity. At the same time he must try to negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, went as far as he has ever done when he said in answer to a question on the Super-Etendards: "They have been where they should be for almost a month and that has not stopped the world going round".

Iran has threatened to close the Gulf of Hormuz if Iraq uses the Super-Etendards to bomb Iranian targets. It is also thought that the murderous bombings of American and French bases in Beirut on October 23 by a Lebanese Islamic extremist group close to Iran was not unconnected with the sale of the aircraft to Iran's enemy.

The United States and Britain expressed concern over the sale of the aircraft but never issued an official protest. Some Western observers feel the potential importance of the aircraft in the three-year-old war has been greatly exaggerated, pointing out that Iraq has long been using Exocet missiles mounted on French Super-Frelon helicopters.

مكتبة من الاصل

Italy



Nato plans to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe next month have produced the first mass peace movement in postwar Italian history. According to the organisers, half a million people marched through Rome in a single demonstration last month, and there have been violent protests at Comiso in Sicily, where the new missiles are due to be based. While Italy has shown signs of catching up with northern Europe in the agonized debate over nuclear arms, Italian politics still have a flavour very much of their own. In little more than a century, Italy has been ruled by a liberal elite, has experienced the disasters of fascism under Mussolini - born 100 years ago this year - and a seemingly endless series of Christian Democratic-led coalitions. Now Signor Bettino Craxi is in office as the first socialist head of government in the country's history. Does the Christian Democrats' failure represent a sea-change or merely a temporary setback to the Catholic party which has dominated the postwar era? PETER NICHOLS seeks an answer to this question.

Even if no cruise missiles are fired in anger from the projected base at Comiso in Sicily, their presence paradoxically may have given Italy its first powerful peace movement. The Italian contribution to the multinational force in the Lebanon has had a similar effect. This reaction explains in part the new seriousness of the October 22 march in Rome against missiles in Europe, which brought together a range of opinions far wider than simply the left wing. The organizing ability of the communists was evident and still an important factor. The five parties making up the governmental coalition were officially absent from the event. But it still gave the impression that for the first time Italy had expressed a pacifist message in a more coherent, less political way than at any previous time.

crat Signor Francesco Cossiga - now the presiding officer of the Senate - and proposals to base the new generation of missiles in Italy if there was no serious progress in the Geneva disarmament talks. That remains his position. It fell to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister immediately preceding Signor Craxi, to announce Comiso as the chosen site. When his government fell, Senator Spadolini agreed to serve under Signor Craxi as Minister of Defence and, in this post, he has maintained complete support for the view that cruise missiles are the only alternative if Geneva offers no progress. Both Craxi and Spadolini see Italy's place within the Western alliance as an active one, in defence as well as in other aspects of international policy. They have been helped by the prudent position of the Communist opposition.

A lunch with monks at Assisi

The fact that the demonstration took place while the Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi, was in Washington and a matter of hours before the fatal bomb exploded in Beirut, underlines the feeling in Italy that an historic decision was made in accepting the missiles to the first place. That acceptance came in December 1979, in a very different atmosphere. Italian public opinion was fully occupied at the time with internal problems. Terrorism was still a danger, and political difficulties were for the first time seen to have become chronic. And so it was not surprising that the parliamentary debate which ended with acceptance of the missiles came and went without arousing great controversy. Signor Craxi was not Prime Minister at the time. But he was leader of the Socialist Party, which supported the government led by Christian Demo-

crat Signor Francesco Cossiga - now the presiding officer of the Senate - and proposals to base the new generation of missiles in Italy if there was no serious progress in the Geneva disarmament talks. That remains his position. It fell to Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister immediately preceding Signor Craxi, to announce Comiso as the chosen site. When his government fell, Senator Spadolini agreed to serve under Signor Craxi as Minister of Defence and, in this post, he has maintained complete support for the view that cruise missiles are the only alternative if Geneva offers no progress. Both Craxi and Spadolini see Italy's place within the Western alliance as an active one, in defence as well as in other aspects of international policy. They have been helped by the prudent position of the Communist opposition.



Traditional Italy: the twice yearly Palio held in Siena has rules dating back to 1636. Riders from the city's seventeen districts race three times around the Piazza del Campo.

missile bases in Britain and Germany. One explanation for this was that the organization of demonstrations in Italy tends to be monopolized by the political parties, and the Communists were not inclined to lead a mass campaign of protest. Later, with the fateful date for installation approaching, doubts largely hidden before have begun to make themselves felt. A public opinion poll published at the end of October by the news magazine *Panorama* showed that over 58 per cent of Italians were opposed to the missiles and the cover headline was *Appointment with Fear*. Few people can believe that Signor Craxi's government would weaken its position on missiles. The Prime Minister himself places great store on a close personal relationship with the American leadership. There are less cooiced voices within his government, but he is unlikely to heed them. At the same time, public doubts and the example of other countries have encouraged the growth of a peace movement of

a kind Italy had not known in the past, including broad sections of Catholic as well as left-wing thinking. Italian participation in the ill-starred peacekeeping force in Beirut has followed similar lines. Senator Spadolini's decision that Italy should participate was not controversial. Until the bomb explosion which killed over 200 American and French troops, the Italians had lost one man and the Communist Party was beginning to demand the withdrawal of the force. The bomb has horrified public opinion, despite the fact that the Italian contingent was not harmed, by making the dangers involved more evident. Political differences have become less obvious, with the Communists putting down parliamentary questions close to the view of the government on the need to protect the troops in Lebanon. A more active Italian role is emerging on defence policy, with a more informed and sometimes more critical public opinion.

A party that won't go away

Since Italy was united little more than a century ago, it has been ruled by a liberal elite, by Fascism and since the war by a series of coalitions led by the Catholic Christian Democrats. The vital question now is whether Italy has in fact finally settled down to its present democratic system or could be heading for another decisive change. Part of the answer is provided by the general election in June which brought to power Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister. Senator Bettino Craxi followed Senator Giovanni Spadolini, leader of the Republicans, who had made his own place in history by becoming the first non-Christian Democrat Prime Minister since the republic was established. In this sense, something can be seen to be moving, but the Christian Democrats nevertheless remain the largest party and took part in Senator Spadolini's

two coalition governments, just as they are doing in Signor Craxi's. He leads a coalition consisting of five parties - Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. The Christian Democrats, although the largest party, have had to accept a situation in which both the presidency and the prime ministership are in Socialist hands. This need not be serious for the Christian Democrats, or for that matter presage fundamental change in itself. The next head of state after the highly popular President Pertini will probably be Christian Democrat. And, even though it is not leading the government, the party's weight in the coalition is more than substantial. Its principal worries lie in another direction: it suffered one of its worst setbacks in the June election. It is asking itself whether its losses were just

passing phenomena or whether the traditional basis of its strength has been mortally eroded. Certainly the familiar bases no longer exist, or have been seriously weakened. The first non-Italian Pope pays relatively little interest in Italy's internal affairs and the newer Catholic mass movements are more critical of the Christian Democrats than were such organizations as Catholic Action, which was closely supervised by the bishops. Senator Spadolini's personal popularity took away votes in the big northern cities, as did the Socialists' clear determination to increase their weight within the coalition. Equally important is the future of the Socialist Party. It is Italy's third largest, though still a long way behind the Christian Democrats and the Communists. Signor Craxi has proved to be a leader of remarkable

determination, transforming his badly divided party into a surprisingly well disciplined force. He can expect this internal accord to last for as long as he can show that he is providing the country with energetic leadership and that the Socialists can genuinely face the country's problems. The June election results were a disappointment because the Socialists made only a small advance. His friends believe the impact he should have had was weakened because of scandals involving members of his party in such important centres as Turin and Savona. There were also fears that his obvious ambition might at times cloud his judgment. As an anti-communist leader of the only other left-wing party with a traditional following he should have gone ahead strictly at the Communist's expense. Instead, his firm handling of his

Continued on page 111

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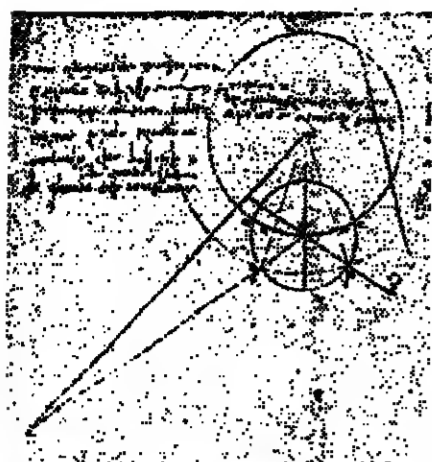
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Source: Italy

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Description:
Fifteenth century glass goblet showing the craftsmanship and perfection of Venetian glass.

Source: Italy

To be found at: British Museum, Great Russell Street, London

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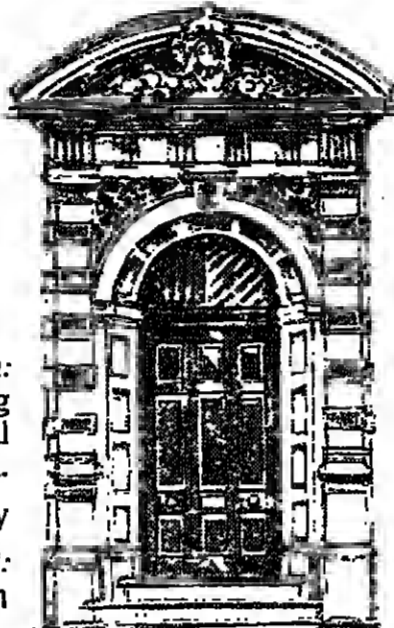


Description:
Figure in marble of "Narcissus" showing the characteristic grace of Florentine work in the 16th century.

Source: Italy

To be found at: Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London

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Description:
The door of the City office of Italy's leading bank, showing the way to a unique communication network for international finance with the Common Market and the world.

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ITALY

THE ECONOMY

The great uncertainties

The autumn in Italy can be compared with Budget time in Britain, when the problems of the economy and their effects on the citizen's personal finances are in the forefront of public attention. Only here the debate is much more complex and drawn out. It is not a question of how much more on income tax, beer or cigarettes, but whether the Government will succeed, first in getting its measures unamalgamated through Parliament, and then whether it - or its successor - will be able to implement them.

By the end of September, the Government must by law submit to Parliament its annual economic review, together with its projections and policies for the following year. This year, the uncertainties appear greater than ever.

As before, the major obstacles to bringing inflation into line with the western industrialized world are the public sector spending deficit and labour costs. The latter appeared settled for the time being by a three-cornered agreement on January 22 between government, industry and the trade unions, which slowed the impact of the *scala mobile* system of automatically indexed wage bonuses. But Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has had second thoughts. It says the agreement has not had the desired effect, and is bent on reopening the issue.

Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition, formed in August, has given the impression of being at sixes and sevens in its approach towards the other problem, the public spending deficit. If not brought under control this threatens to reach 120,000 billion lire (nearly £50,000m) next year. While no one suggests that Italy's situation is in any way as precarious as that of some Third World countries, it represents a dangerously high level for a developed economy. The intention is to reduce it next year to about 90,000 billion lire (about £37,500m).

A socialist himself, Signor Craxi has to rely on a mixed bag of economic ministers - Signor Giovanni Goria, a Christian Democrat and youngest member of the Cabinet at the Treasury, Signor Pietro Longo, Social Democrat whose name has been associated with the P2 Masonic lodge at the Budget, and Signor Bruno Visentini, Republican and eldest member of the government at Finance.

Signor Longo took up an invitation to visit Costa Rica when Signor Craxi held the first two meetings of his inner cabinet to define economic strategy. More recently, he showed himself out of step by



Brushing up for office. Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first-ever Socialist Prime Minister, getting ready for a television interview.

calling for a capital levy, immediately rejected by Signor Goria and Signor Visentini, then another Social Democrat Minister, Signor Franco Nicolazzi, who at public works is responsible for housing, was visiting Australia when the Chamber of Deputies rejected a crucial decree on housing. The decree would have brought in much-needed funds by fining and pardoning the millions of property owners who have built in violation of housing regulations.



Can the targets be met?

Inflation remains disproportionately above that of Italy's partners, even if well below some other countries in the Mediterranean and Latin America. The Government's targets for 1983 and 1984 stand respectively at 13 per cent. They show little sign of being met. While the latest monthly figures are between 13 and 14 per cent, earlier this year they were above 16 per cent. At the same time the rise in wholesale prices was down to 8.7 per cent in August on an annual basis, suggesting both good profits for middlemen and inefficiencies in the distribution network. Some analysts, noting the recent

risers in world raw material prices, fear inflation may now have bottomed out and may resume an upward path.

Inflation has propped up interest rates. Prime rate this autumn was 18.75 per cent, but most borrowers are charged over 20 per cent. The policy of the Treasury and the Bank of Italy has been to encourage a cautious but steady downward trend. The public's liquidity is meanwhile sucked up by the attractions of treasury bonds and certificates which offer tax-exempt yields just above the level of inflation. The aim is to restructure public debt through the issue of obligations carrying lengthening maturities and gradually decreasing yields. If only the authorities could bring interest rates down to average western levels this could have a dramatic effect on the public deficit. For, it is calculated, the servicing of a public debt which next year will tip 500,000 billion lire (£208,000m) costs each year 60,000 billion lire (£25,000m), or more than half the deficit.

Another drain on public finances is widespread tax evasion. A recent seminar on the subject organized by the trade unions was told, such is the ingenuity of businessmen and professional people, that no less than 60 per cent of value added tax remains unpaid. True or not, this same spirit of

ingenuity of course stands in good stead in doing business in times of adversity. Even so, the value of public works and construction contracts secured abroad is reported to be running 60 per cent below the level of last year.

The foreign trade balance has nevertheless improved markedly this year, with a deficit of 6,800 billion lire (£2,833m) in the first seven months, against 10,599 billion lire in the same period of 1982. The balance of payments even ran a surplus of 4,009 billion lire (£1,676m) for January to September, against a deficit of 1,030 billion lire for the same period of 1982.

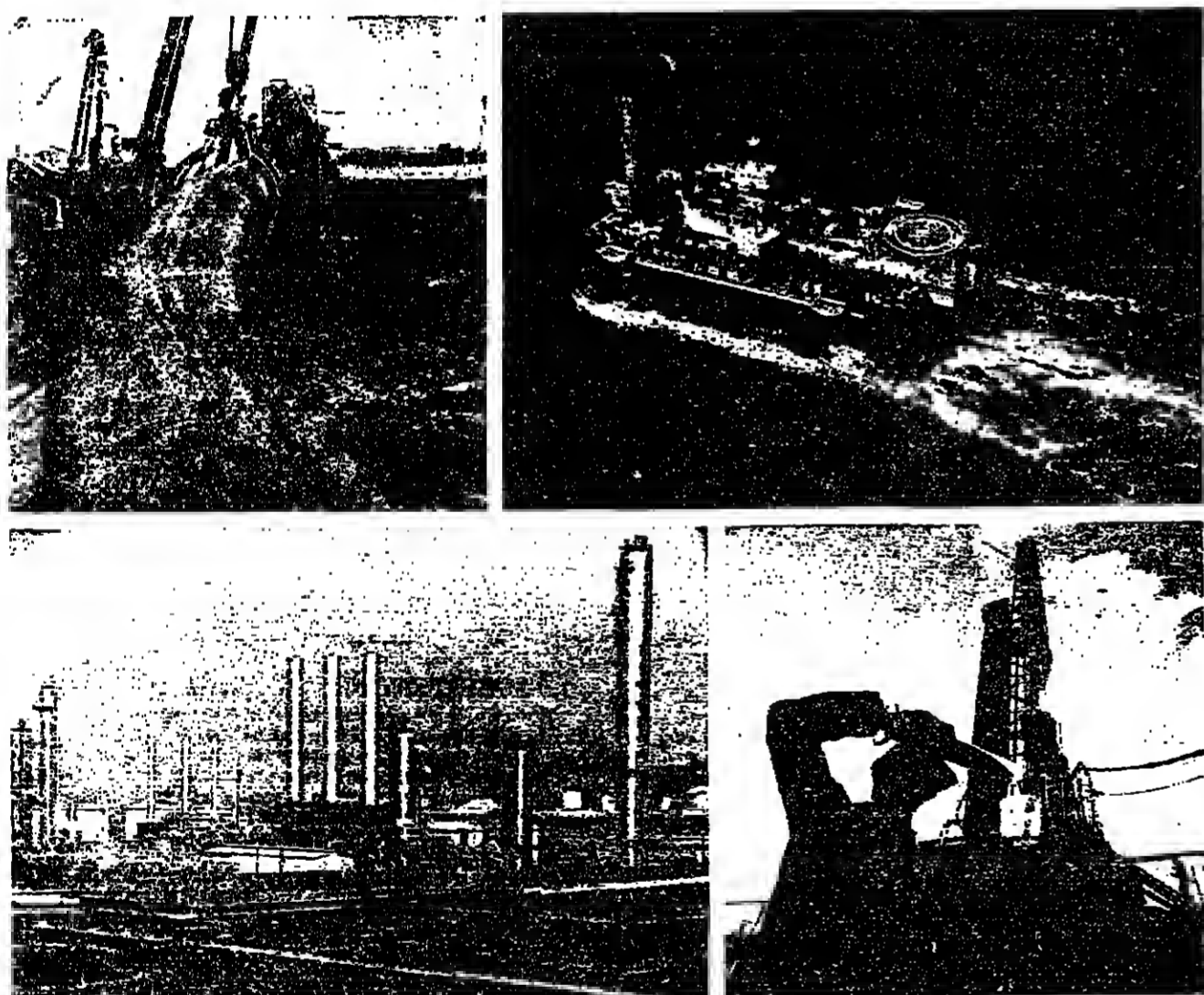
How much of the improvement is because of a fall in demand during the recession? While last year registered stagnation, this year - ought according to the Government's annual estimates to bring a fall in gross internal product of 1.2 per cent. Other forecasters believe it will be more. If all goes well, the end of the recession should come next year. Indeed the government, on the basis of 10 per cent inflation, predicts growth in real terms in 1984 of 2 per cent.

The strength of the recession is confirmed by the fall in industrial production, which on an annual basis is down by more than 7 per cent. Business bankruptcies - though the figures only go up to April - are up by 8 per cent. The overall figures on industrial production mask situations of light and shade. Production of capital investment goods has fallen by over 10 per cent. But fashion, textiles, shoes and furniture have been doing well.

Some leading firms like Olivetti and Fiat report healthy profits. So do some smaller ones like Bontempi in the marches, which has carved out a niche on world markets in electronic organs, beating the Japanese while taking pride in paying its taxes.

The fall in industrial production has affected unemployment. This is always a difficult figure to determine, as those temporarily laid off by companies are not included, while nobody knows how many work unrecorded in the black economy. The unemployment trend has nevertheless been upward - 9 per cent of the labour force officially out of work in July, against 9.2 per cent 12 months earlier. At the same time the economy accommodates up to half a million guest workers, most of them self-invited, illegal entrants from the Third World. Most find a living somewhere - a sure sign that things are not always as bad as made out.

John Earle



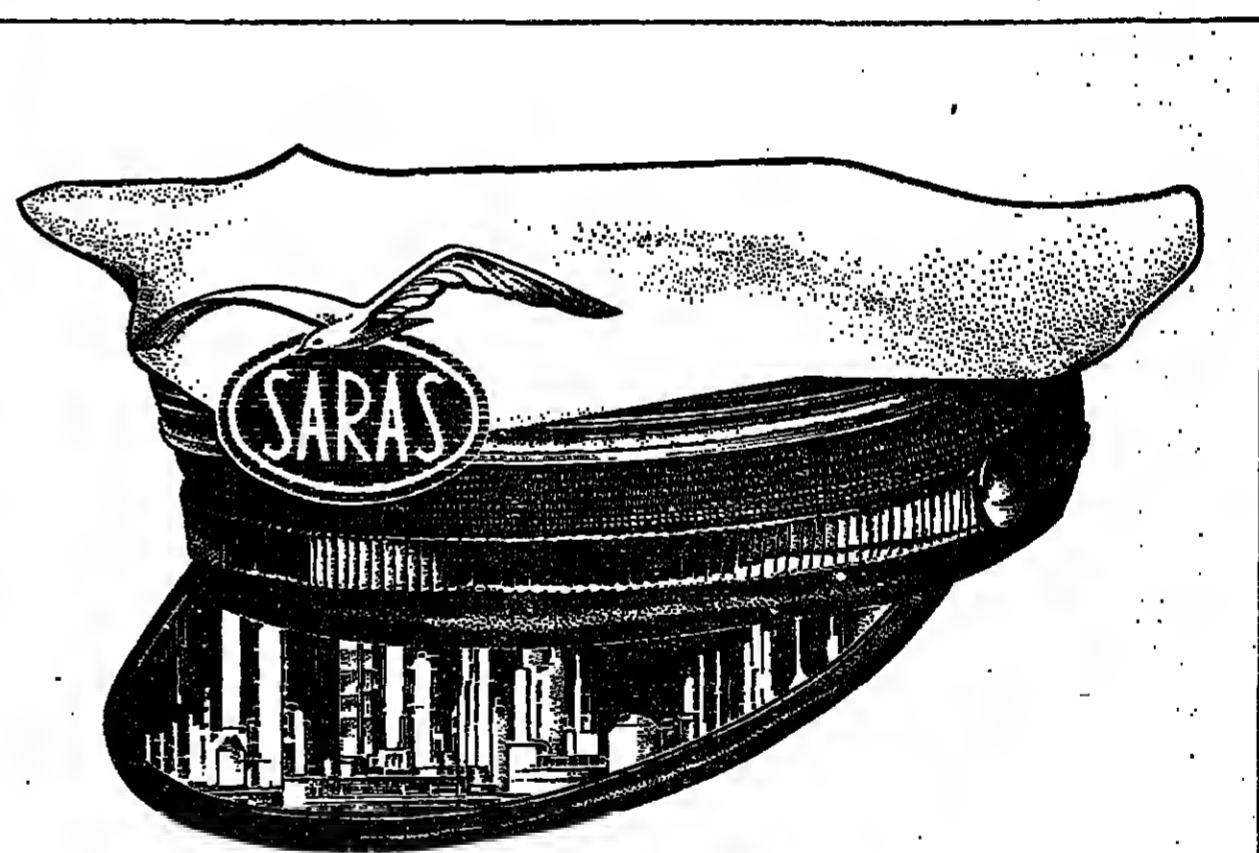
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In some of the sectors, such as engineering and services and mechanical manufacturing, Group companies are more heavily involved in international projects than in the Italian domestic scene.



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مركزنا من الأصل

FOREIGN POLICY

The Communists who are backing Nato

Almost without exception, Italians accept the need for their country's membership of Nato and the EEC, of which it was a founder. Even the Communists, who have fought hard against Italy's entry into both the military alliance and the community, now, officially, accept both.

Apart from its West European links, Italy provides a bridge to North Africa and the Near East, as well as Eastern Europe. These international contacts are of increasing importance as the EEC takes on a more Mediterranean character. At the same time, the Mediterranean area has become a point of East-West military confrontation and a centre of apparently semi-permanent turbulence.

This situation can only enhance Italy's position within the alliances to which it belongs and, to some extent, is a completion of a process begun when Italian ties with the West were confirmed soon after the end of the war.

In the years of industrial expansion, Italy looked north and west, towards the industrialized democracies, rather than south and east. "Scaling the Alps" was one of the fashionable phrases of the time. That has changed. Mediterranean Europe is now socialist, at least in name.



Who's who in politics

Head of State: Sandro Pertini.
Prime Minister: Bettino Craxi (PSI).
Minister of Finance: Bruno Visentini (PRI).
Government: Coalition of the Christian Democrat (DC), Socialist (PSI), Republican (PRI), Social Democrat (PSDI) and Liberal (PLI) parties.
Parliament: bi-cameral. Chamber of Deputies 630 members representing seven political parties: Christian Democrat, Socialist, Republican, Social Democrat, Liberal, Communist, Radical.
Senate: 322 members

reanean and socialist. He also sees freedom of decision as important to Europe's relations with the US.

Long before he reached the Prime Ministership, Signor Craxi had been building up his relations with Washington, which publicly welcomed his appointment. His anti-communism clearly helped, but the Americans recognize that his attitude towards them is mutually useful.

He himself points out that past Italian governments were criticized for being too obedient to the Americans, while Washington was inclined to take decisions and only then discuss their application with the allies. Now, he thinks it is the Americans who ask for proposals from Europe.

Autonomy is greater in all fields, and Signor Craxi says that Italy will fully express agreement or disagreement according to its national interests. But the US remains for him, in his own phrase, "our great ally, not only in the military field."

He knows he is supported in his approach by the fact that foreign policy is much less influenced now than in the past by considerations of domestic politics. Never before has there been such broad agreement on the basic lines of foreign policy.

Signor Craxi wants to place his own mark on this degree of unanimity. In the attempt, he



Picture by FOTOGRAF

will not have the freedom he enjoyed when he was simply secretary of his party. He embarrassed the then Prime Minister, Senator Spadolini, during the Falklands campaign by insisting that Italy break the European ranks and refuse to renew sanctions against Argentina, on the grounds that British policy was imperialist.

Developing countries have figured prominently in his foreign policy speeches. There is no peace, he said, when people die of hunger, sickness and need. Italy's aid efforts, he has said, are only a beginning.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Giulio Andreotti, is a former Prime Minister and the best-known Christian Democrat available for the post whose views and interests are unlikely to clash with Signor Craxi's.

PN

● An anti-nuclear demonstrator flees the batons of police at Comiso, Sicily, where 112 missiles are due to be sited next month. When 1,000 protesters tried to prevent workers entering the Magliocco air base during a three-day demonstration in September, riot police armed with water cannon and tear gas moved in. Ten people were injured before police finally dispersed the demonstrators.

TERRORISM

Have the bombers had their day?

In recent years, Italian police forces have shown a determination and effectiveness unknown in the early days of terrorism. But, the downfall of the Red Brigades has much more to do with their own history and problems than with police action.

The ideological intoxication from the 1968 student movement, as well as the climate surrounding the demonstrations in late 1969, when workers and students battled with the police, were crucial factors in 1970-74, when the Red Brigades first went underground.

Two years ago a young man or woman could join the Red Brigades and believe, perhaps naively but none the less in good faith, that their struggle might succeed. But what could be the motivation today?

The relative successes of the first generation of Brigades were due also to their being highly politicized and to their strong moral commitment to changing Italian society. The youngest generation is an altogether different set of people, often driven by personal despair more than political faith and therefore much more vulnerable. Some observers still argue that extreme-left terrorism is not finished, but is now reorganizing and mapping out strategies and eventually will surface again. But most experts would agree that further bombings and killings will be the work only of a handful of terrorists eager to prove they are still operating.

Terrorism in Italy peaked in 1978-79, when extreme-left groups were responsible for 1,300 incidents and killed 59 people. In 1980, bombings and other terrorist actions fell to 222, to 115 in 1981 and 71 last year. So far this year there have been only half a dozen actions. Extreme-right bombings and other actions were down to 21 in 1982 compared with 146 in 1979 and 72 in 1980.

These figures are impressive and would seem to support the view that Italy, at long last, has entered the post-terrorist era.

This may be only partly true, however. In the past 14 years the Red Brigades and other leftist guerrillas killed 184 people and wounded 362, while extreme-right terrorists killed 166 and wounded 756.

But during the same period the Red Brigades and other leftist groups were responsible for 2,188 incidents, four times as many as those carried out by the extreme right (524). The difference is due to different strategies. Extreme-left terrorism is selective, it usually kills one man at a time (its weapon is the bullet) and its victims are chosen according to specific situations (the Fiat executive, Aldo Moro, the judge, the policeman, etc) to maximize the symbolic meaning of each action.

Extreme-right terrorism kills indiscriminately, as in August 1980, when more than 90 people were killed by a bomb at Bologna station. Its favourite weapons are dynamite and other explosives.

Since 1969, the year that marked the beginning of the so-called strategy of tension, the two types of terrorism have interacted. The "strategy of tension" was the means by which the extreme right tried to create a climate of chaos and lack of confidence in the existing institutions which would facilitate the establishment of a "strong" government.

When the Red Brigades started to kill, the extreme-right terrorists withdrew back stage. After all, someone else was doing the job now. Significantly, the bombing of Bologna station came at a time when it had become apparent that the Red Brigades were not as strong as previously, again significantly, the bombings this summer, which fortunately caused no casualties, reminded Italians that extreme-right terrorism still represents a threat.

Much now depends on the course of politics. The unprecedentedly high percentage of abstentions and protest voting in the general election in June was a clear signal of the system's failing credibility, and a political system that has lost popular support can become a tempting target for its enemies.

Alessandro Silj

Politics

party on such issues as the signing of cruise missiles in Italy, which he is ready to accept as an unwelcome necessity, did not damage the Communists.

And so the fundamental problem remains of the western world's largest Communist party - commanding up to a third of the vote - which refuses to go away.

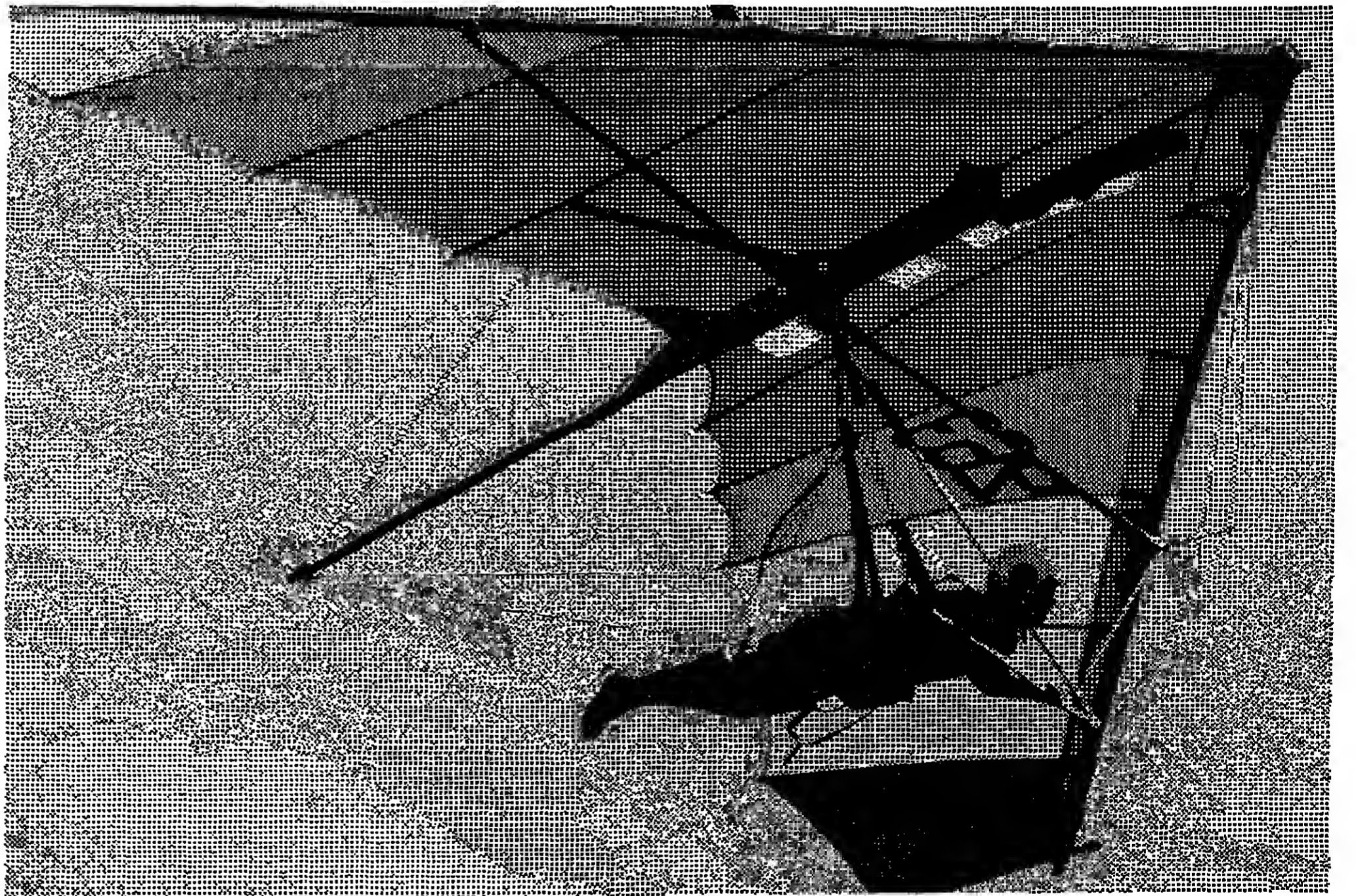
Signor Craxi's personal anti-communism goes back to the treatment which his father, also a Socialist, received from them in the 1948 election, when Socialists and Communists were running together in an alliance. In company with the Christian Democrats, he is reconsidering the Socialist alliance with the Communists in local government - they remain strictly in opposition at national level - and he is

holding out the prospect of only a degree of cooperation with them on institutional reform.

The problems Signor Craxi has in face present a daunting challenge: a huge public debt, continued inflation, rising unemployment and a dramatic increase in organized crime. His financial proposals have already brought protests from unions and employers alike. So far he has managed to keep a reasonable degree of harmony among his ministers at a time when public quarrelling had reached previously unknown heights.

It will not be easy to carry through unpopular measures against a strong opposition with five parties to keep in line behind him. Failure at this point would be serious. Waiting in the wings is a ghost that must urgently be laid: a belief that the system might be approaching exhaustion without providing an answer to the country's growing difficulties.

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ITALY



Going fast with a touch of Italian class: the Ferrari (above) and the Lamborghini

The give-away war hots up

Italy has been hit by the recession later than other Western countries, with the result that car dealers have now postponed hopes of a significant upturn till the second half of 1984. This year's sales, which in the period January to September were showing a fall of more than 7 per cent on an annual basis, are expected to be substantially below the 1,683,000 of 1982. This itself was 3.2 per cent less than in 1981, the last year to register an upward trend. Of these, incidentally, nearly 18 per cent have a diesel engine, which bears a much higher registration fee.

Within this shrinking market, Fiat has pulled out all the stops to increase its already dominant share from 51.8 per cent in the first half of last year to 54.8 per cent this summer (counting its subsidiaries Lancia and Auto-bianchi). It has spent large sums on promoting new models such as the Fiat Uno and the Regata, as well as face-lifting others. The result has been cut-throat competition - discounts, free petrol offers, lotteries, Sunday opening by dealers are among devices used by different makers to woo the public.

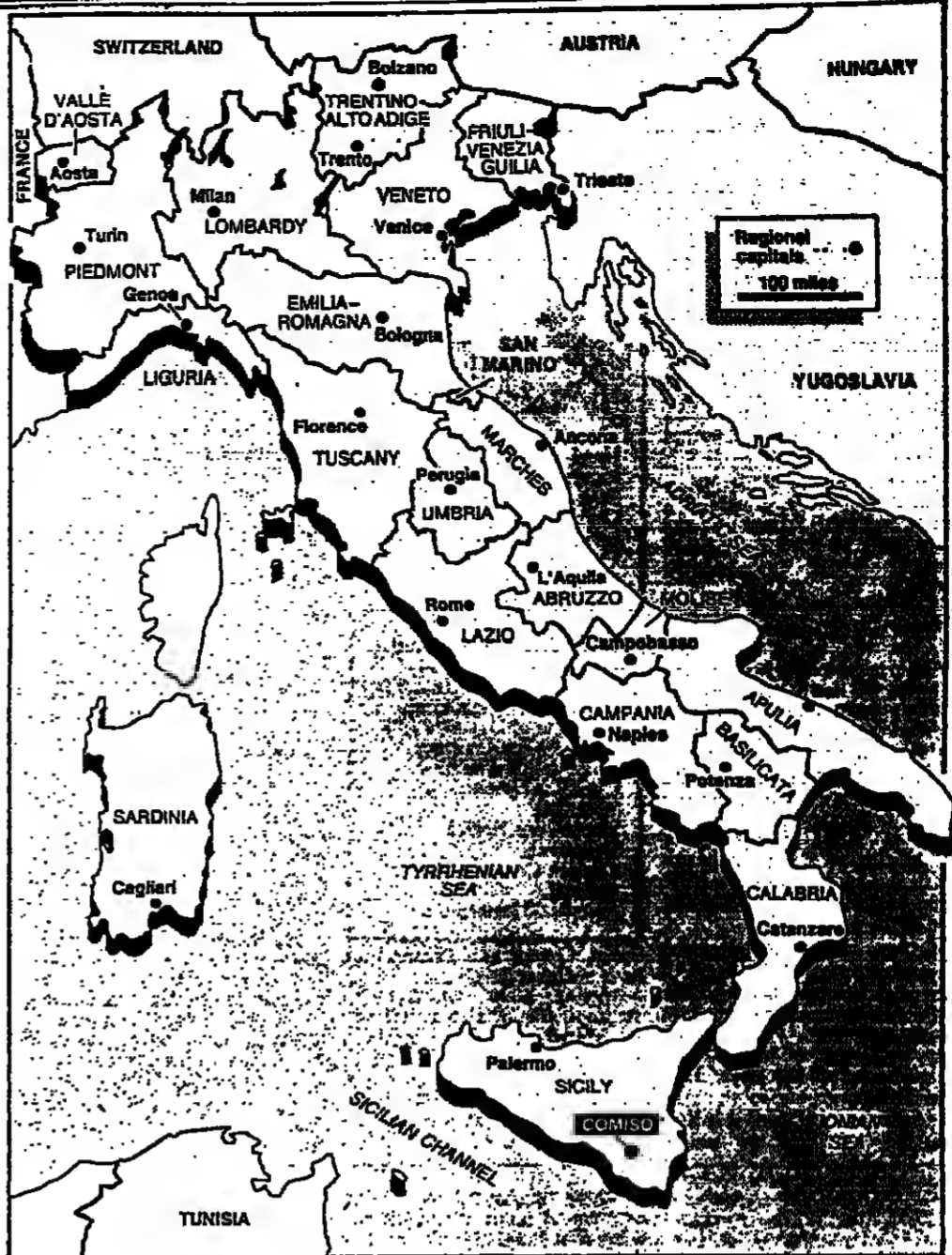
Fiat's tactics have paid off. Its holding company Fiat Auto is expected to end this year with a net profit for the first time since 1979, when the Turin-based group split into a series of sector holding companies under the parent Fiat SPA. The group as a whole reported a consoli-

dated net profit last year of 137,000m lire (£58m) against 90,000m lire (£38m) the year before.

In this way Fiat has laid a firmer base for exports - nine in three cars made by all manufacturers in Italy are sold abroad. It has succeeded in preserving its lead as number one in Europe, edging ahead from 12.7 per cent of the market in June to 13.1 per cent in July, a length in front of Ford, Volkswagen, Peugeot, Renault and General Motors. In Britain, however, it has lost ground, from 3.2 per cent of the market in January to July 1982 to 2.7 per cent in the same period this year.

State-owned Alfa Romeo is the second manufacturer, though its sales of 106,000 last year represented a market share of only 6.3 per cent. This year it is in the news with the launch of the Arna and of the 1.5 litre Alfa 33. The Arna has made history by giving back-door entry to the Japanese manufacturer Nissan into a market protected against direct sales through an annual quota of 2,000 units. In a joint venture Nissan provides the bodywork and Alfa Romeo the engine for a 1.2 litre car replacing the Alfaud, smallest in the Alfa range. British motorists already know it as the Datsun Cherry.

The third domestic manufacturer, Milan-based Nuova Innocenti of the Italo-Argentinian entrepreneur Signor Alejandro de Tomaso, has been undergoing a patchy period. Once an



assembly of BL Minis. Innocenti now makes its own version with a three-cylinder Daihatsu engine. Its sales are expected to fall from nearly 20,000 in 1982 to around 14,000 this year, less than 1 per cent of the market.

In the face of Fiat's aggressiveness, the foreigners have been beating a retreat, accounting in September for 34.2 per cent of all sales against nearly 41 per cent in 1982. The luxury foreign make still has snob appeal, and sales of Rolls-Royces have held steady in the last two years at only the rate of about three a month. Renault, by far the most popular foreign make, is having to struggle to maintain its market share of nearly 11 per cent - a long way

behind Fiat, but still number two in the field. The view is heard in the trade that, besides Fiat, Volvo is one of the few to make money, while many others are having a difficult time. Volvo, however, starts from a very small base. Mercedes and BL appear to be holding their own.

John Earle

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Steel has become the most intractable industrial problem to face the politicians in power, largely because of misguided policies in the past which saw in new steel mills a means of industrializing the backward Mezzogiorno. Just as Italian governments persisted in building transatlantic liners in the age of air travel so they erected Europe's most modern steel complex at Taranto at a time when the far-sighted saw that less and less steel would be needed in more compact products made increasingly of light alloys and plastics. Then, to make matters worse, came the recession after two oil shocks in the 1970s.

Steel production is dominated by Finsider (with operational companies such as Italsider, Dalmine, Terni, Sias), one of the holding companies of the vast state-owned Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI). Finsider accounted for 13,377,000 tonnes of the 24 million tonnes produced in Italy last year. Other private producers include Fiat's subsidiary Teksid, which has shed some of its loss-making facilities on Finsider, Falk, and the Bresciani (so called because many are located near Brescia), which are small, flexible, but sometimes old fashioned in their techniques.

Finsider's biggest plants are at Genoa (Cornigliano), Naples (Bagnoli), Piombino in Tuscany and Taranto in Puglia. Ten years ago the Government was pressing ahead with a project for a fifth major complex at Gioia Tauro in Calabria, but fortunately work was stopped when it became apparent to all that there would be no market.

Production figures up

Italy, as shown in figures available from IRI, is the only European Community country to have increased production in the decade 1972-82, from 19.8 million tonnes to 24.00 million tonnes. West Germany reduced from 43.7 to 35.9 million tonnes, France from 24.1 to 18.4 million tonnes, Britain from 25.4 to 13.8 million tonnes, and so on.

Similarly West Germany reduced its workforce from 232,000 in 1974 by 27.5 per cent to 168,000 in June this year. France from 158,000 by 41.1 per cent to 92,500. Britain from 194,500 by no less than 65.3 per cent to 67,500. Yet Italy, with 95,700 steelworkers in June 1974, still had 91,700, only 4.2 per cent less, in June.

The fault lies primarily with the politicians, particularly the Christian Democrats and Socialists who have held the Ministry for State Participations in recent years. Under the last government 1,000 billion lire (£420m) were allocated to restructure Bagnoli, which in consequence is now closed. No one knows if it will reopen.

The managers at IRI and Finsider have clear ideas about what needs to be done. It is they who bear the immediate impact of mistaken policies. IRI now loses more than 3,000 billion lire (£1,250m) of which 2,000 billion lire (£830m) are due to steel. Next year, if the government takes no action, they forecast that Finsider will lose more than 2,500 billion lire (£1,050m).

Steel: pinning the blame

If their proposed cuts are implemented, Finsider will still lose nearly 1,500 billion lire (£625m). There is little profitability, they point out, in a process which takes 450 lire (19 pence) to produce a kilogramme of sheet steel, which is one third the retail price for the same weight of rolls of bread.

IRI has told the Government that 25,000 jobs will have to go. One way of doing this would be to enforce early retirement at the age of 50, for the number of 48-year-olds and above on the Finsider group's payroll who could go during the next two years is 23,557.

From the viewpoint of

economic efficiency, there is little doubt that Cornigliano ought to be shut. Whether Bagnoli still has a role is questionable. Taranto, the most modern, is the most cost-efficient, and the bulk of production should evidently be concentrated there.

Decisions of such a nature

charged social issues. Genoa's economy is already in serious decline, because of a crisis in shipbuilding and a fall in its port traffic. That of Naples has never recovered from the 1980 earthquake, and has since been compounded by the flight of population from earth tremors at Pozzoli on the outskirts.

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The changing mood of the Church



Catholicism has its centre in Rome; its influence is felt in Italy much more than in any other country of the world.

In a new style of pastoral simplicity, the bishops are leaving their sometimes majestic dwellings and going out among their clergy and flock

sometimes with good results and sometimes with bad, as the history of nineteenth centuries demonstrates. But it seems that the situation can largely be regarded favourably, at least from the religious point of view. The Italian people are deeply rooted in Christianity. Notwithstanding modern life's pressures, or the tradition of laicism, which has run parallel with the Catholic one for the last few centuries, Italians retain a Catholic mentality. Their feelings, thoughts, judgments, values, aspirations and even rebellions, vices and sins reflect the long history of their confrontations with the Church. A lot of them are indifferent to it; some of them oppose it. But it is not always wholly their fault. Some of them feel the loss of a more authentic Church, a Church which is friendlier, more understanding of them, simpler and more devoted to the poor.

Italian bishops - now united in a national conference - seem to have realized this and made it their main current commitment. Leaving their sometimes majestic dwelling places, they go out among their clergy and flock, with a new style of pastoral simplicity.

The spirit of the Church in Italy today is no longer represented by isolated personalities; it has acquired a new character which is the presence of the people of God, now closer to their bishops and priests, struggling together for a new community life, with the participation of young people, as well as of adults and families, in various activities, around the parish churches.

Bishops have been working hard for many years to give two very important gifts to their people: a new way to worship and pray together in an understandable language - and this they did in the new liturgical books for the Mass, the Divine Office and the sacraments - and a new way to learn the contents of their faith, and this they have done in the new catechetical books.

A silent revolution affected individuals and families, bringing them together in small communities, which concern themselves with the Gospel and the Bible, training in prayer, preparation of liturgical ceremonies, better understanding of their faith and consequent commitments. As a result, you can find more or less every-

where in Italy such groups and observe their dynamism in religious fields, such as participation in liturgy, teaching catechism to children and young people, helping families in need, aiding the handicapped, poor or unemployed.

There is a new kind of Catholicism in Italy, which is increasing daily and is changing religious life, from a formal to a more concrete level, from the privilege of the elite to availability to everybody, from great and representative names to the anonymous multitude of the people of God.

The stimulation came from the Vatican Council, from the teaching and examples of the last four Popes and from the dedication of bishops and priests. Some people may be

surprised by this description, because in the past the Italian Church was often spoken of in the newspapers as an institution of power. It is becoming more and more one of faith and charity, working in depth, not on the surface. However, one should not overlook the efforts of the Italian Church in many fields of public life, such as the declarations and exhortations of its bishops against social evils that reveal a lack of morality, and its substantial help during public calamities.

A famous meeting on evangelization and human promotion that took place in Rome in 1976 was an effort by the bishops to bring together all the forces of the Church in order to gain a clearer understanding of secular society and to serve it better.

The Italian Church is now much less involved in politics than before. It is involved in religion. A proof of this is the abundance of publications on religious subjects that fully occupy more than 30 Catholic publishers and, in part, some very important publishing houses. Books on the theology of liturgy, biblical sciences, moral problems and history of the Church fill the bookshops. Periodical reviews at a scientific level, periodical bulletins, weekly magazines and daily newspapers with a popular appeal are evidence of the work of thinkers and the interest of their readers.

This is the framework of the Italian Church. In it, organized groups stand out, such as Catholic Action, a longstanding

association for the apostolate of the laity, or Communion and Liberation, a strong new movement for the spread of religious ideas into all parts of society, or the Focolarini, a fresh, young and widespread alliance of hearts for greater love in the world, or the charismatic movement. All of them are working with intelligence and devotion, as is the esteemed Catholic University of the Sacred Heart.

Many problems remain. Nuns, for example, have not yet worked out their role in the Church to their satisfaction.

There are threats to the commitment of the people of God, such as the increasing pressures of social problems. But, on the whole, the Italian Church is alive, dynamic, working well and changing for the better.

Virgilio Levi
Former Deputy Editor of L'Osservatore Romano



Priest and people at the Vatican: now that the Italian church is less involved in politics, can it bridge the pastoral gap?

UNIVERSITIES

Teaching without being booed

Outwardly there is little to remind observers of the protest years of Italian universities. The violent political demonstrations of 1968 and the terrorism of the mid-1970s seem to belong to another generation. Now both the teaching staff, often products of 1968, and the students, children of the economic depression, appear to be absorbed by university affairs - the need for better academic standards, better administration, more research and just plain undergraduate study.

Talking to professors and students alike, whether in Rome or in the provinces, one finds a new mood of self-criticism, but also of optimism. Professors can now teach without fear of being booed out of the lecture hall for their political beliefs.

"There are still the usual political posters", said one student. "But these don't mean much any more. Politics is now left behind outside the university." Students go to their lectures, take their exams and value a good degree as a means of getting a job during a recession.

On the whole there is none of the gloom that characterizes the British academic community these days, faced as it is with the need for drastic financial savings. Italy has been lucky by comparison. Education is not one of the areas which has been touched by severe public spending cuts.

At university level the job situation is better now than it has been for a long time. People who had been teaching for years without any contracts are now gradually being given some form of official status as lecturers or researchers under the terms of a recent reform bill. Students complain about the cost of books and transport, but accommodation is not the problem it is in Britain because most students still choose to go to a university within commuting distance of their home town.

also helped, although the full effect of Rome's second university at Tor Vergata on the outskirts of the city will probably not be felt for some time. It has been open for only one full year and is still struggling hard to attract students away from its inner city rival.

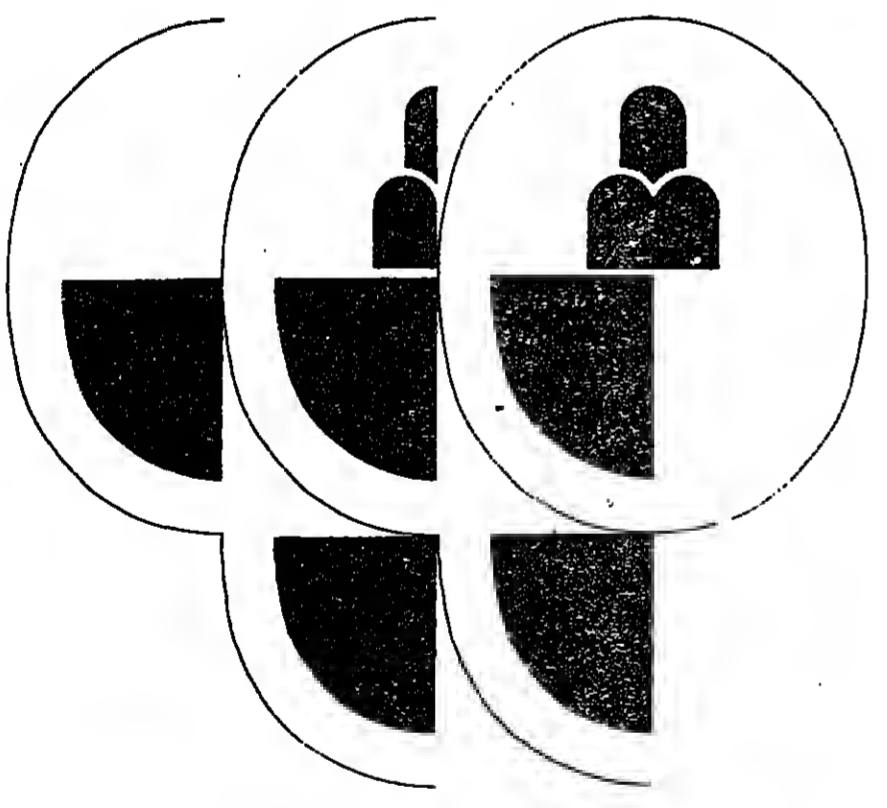
The main problem still facing the universities, however, is the open admissions system, under which anyone with the higher secondary school diploma has an automatic right to a university place. Not many university teachers have a good word to say for the system in private but few call for a return to selective admissions in public, as the subject of elite higher education is still political dynamite.

As so often happens in Italy, change is creeping in almost unnoticed. Even the Ministry for State Education now admits that newly constituted institutes of higher education are allowed to impose some form of selective admissions if they so wish. At present, residency requirements rather than merit are the criteria used, but even academic merit is becoming respectable in some faculties.

Dentistry at the University of Rome now has what is called a programmed admissions system. Under this student numbers are set each year according to the country's need for dentists. Would-be students are then selected according to school diploma marks or entry exam. Much the same sort of system for medicine is likely to be introduced under the terms of a new bill awaiting parliamentary debate. Here programmed admissions are needed even more urgently as Italy has more doctors per head of population than any other European country.

Medicine was also one of the faculties that had to cope with a large influx of foreign students during the 1970s. This was because almost all other European countries and the United States already had very competitive systems of admission to their medical schools. Moreover, the costs of both tuition and accommodation were negligible compared to those in countries with a similar standard of medical education. Now, life is not so easy for foreign students. Almost all faculties with a large number of foreign applicants, particularly medicine, engineering, physical sciences and architecture, are using a programmed admissions system as well as various forms of entry exams.

Mary Venturini



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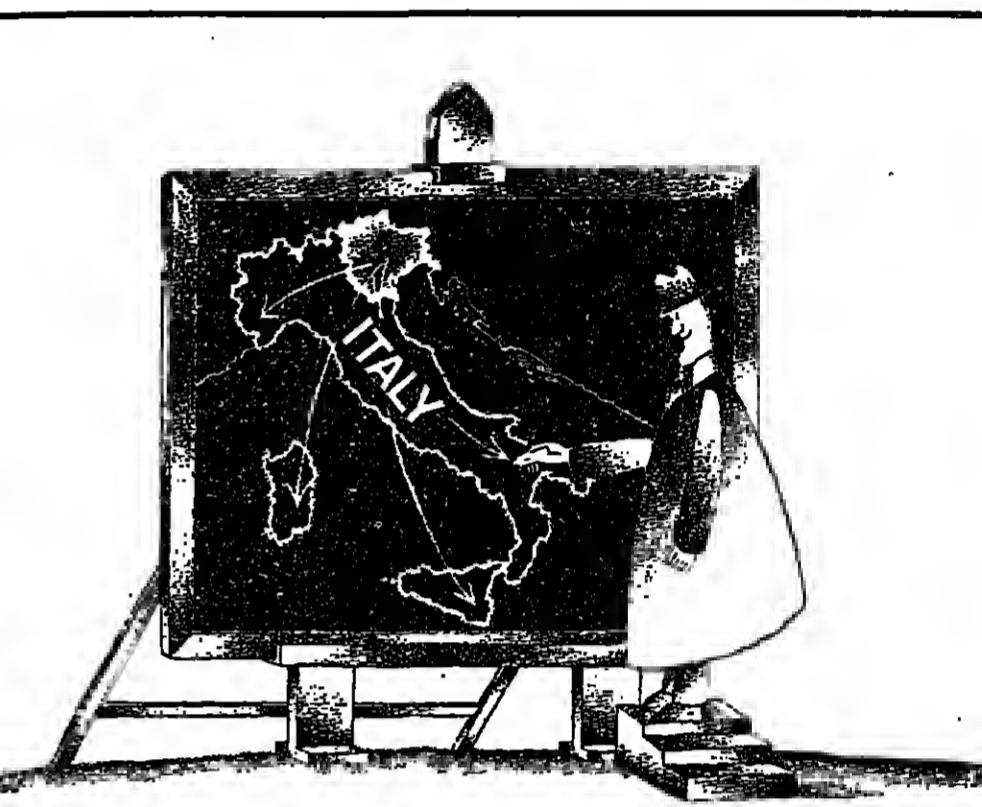
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AGRICULTURE

The fruit farmer prodding the EEC



Judging by Signor Stefano Wallner, the new president of Confagricoltura, Italy's farmers (or at least those he represents) are in no mood to be pushed around any longer either by the Government or by the European Community authorities in Brussels. In the three months since he was elected to head one of Italy's several farmers' associations he has already attacked the new government for what he calls its complete lack of coordination on agriculture.

Although he admits that farmers have very good relations with the Ministry of Agriculture, especially under its new head, Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi, he says that the Ministries of Foreign and Common Market Affairs have downgraded agriculture in their dealings with the EEC. Faced with constant prodding from Wallner, a young and outspoken fruit farmer from Verona, all this could change.

Although Wallner professes to be a firm supporter of the EEC he thinks that Italy has often been too European and not Italian enough in its farm

policy. Perhaps Italy should learn a lesson or two from Mrs Thatcher and think a bit more about its national interests, he says. Alluding to Greece and even to the outsider Turkey, he talks about countries bargaining military favours in return for EEC agricultural concessions, something which Italy has never done, he points out.

There is not much doubt that farming has been the poor country cousin of Italy's post-war economic development. Industry has always taken pride of place, followed more recently by the ever-growing service sector. Now, however, industry is beginning to take an interest in agriculture as a new potential market for its products. Companies such as Olivetti, Montedison and Fiat, to mention the big names in the private sector, are treating farmers with a new respect. It is estimated that the agricultural sector is worth about 12,000 billion lira a year in orders to industry and that nearly one million workers in the industrial and commercial sectors of the economy are directly dependent on agricultural production. It is no longer just a matter of farmers' voting power: their buying power is becoming increasingly important.



Gathering in the wine harvest

What makes the Italian agricultural market so attractive is that it has considerable untapped potential. In almost all respects it still lags behind its European Community competitors. It is easy enough to find the typical peasant smallholding, dependent on family labour, within easy reach of

Rome, as well as in the hill district of central Italy or rural Sicily. It is more difficult to find such a picture in the fertile Po Valley of the North or in the southern Puglia plain.

Even so, last year's agricultural census shows that the average size of Italian farms is only 7.2 hectares. This is

slightly better than the 1970 average of 6.9 hectares but looks ridiculous beside the British figure of 65 hectares.

Wallner does not think that there will be much change in the size of Italian farms until the rental laws are reformed. At present tenants have virtual rent-controlled life tenure not

only of farm buildings but also of grazing and arable land. Under these conditions, he says, only people interested in farming for themselves are likely to plough finance into agriculture on a large scale.

However, one new solution for those who want to invest in land without getting involved in

the daily business of farming is the agricultural service company. A number of these have started up in recent years either as branches of big industrial manufacturers or backed by money from large corporations. These offer services such as general farm management, computerized feedstock control, legal and financial advice, in return for a fee or for a share of the profits, depending on the type of contract.

While there are increasing improvements in farm production itself there is still much progress to be made in distribution and marketing. This applies to both the domestic and export markets. At home produce still goes through the wholesaler, often alleged to be linked with criminal organizations in the south and political party associations in the north, to the small village market or shop. Fresh food remains the order of the day and the process industries, whether canning, freezing or drying or vacuum packaging, lag far behind their American or North European competitors. Spanish oranges, not to mention Israeli ones, are better known in British shops than Italian ones. French cheeses, wine and olive oil still take up more room on British supermarket shelves than the same products from Italy.

The progress made by Italian wines on export markets is just one example of what can be done with careful production control, efficient distribution and good advertising, even though increasing sales have not made life any easier between French and Italian farmers.

Not as much can be said for olive oil. Italian farmers have not helped their cause by

Facts and Figures	
Area:	116,302 sq miles
Population:	57.4 million
GDP per capita:	56,154 (1982)
Percentage of workforce engaged in:	
Industry:	35.3% (1983)
Agriculture:	11.96% (1983)
Revenue from tourism:	11,280 bn lire (44,775m) 1982
Wine production:	
1982-78m hectolitres	
1983 (estimate) -	80m hectolitres
Inflation rate:	15.5% (June, 1983)
Source:	Bank of Italy

grossly inflating production figures in their claims for EEC subsidies. There is now an end in sight for this loophole as the Ministry of Agriculture and Confagricoltura are in the process of taking an aerial inventory of all the olive plants in the peninsula. Better relations with its existing fellow EEC partners are certainly necessary on this front as Italy still faces a hard fight ahead over the entry terms for Spain, one of its main competitors in the oil business.

Officially Italy is all in favour of enlargement. But farmers such as Stefano Wallner are determined that Italian agriculture should not be left to bear the cost. If production subsidies are not able to go round now under the present system, he says, how can they be expected to go round after enlargement unless the whole financing system is revised and revised quickly.

Mary Venturini

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Questions still to be answered about the Vatican Bank

FINANCE

Ripples of the collapse in 1982 of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano still ruffle the surface of the banking world. Court actions brought by foreign creditor banks have yet to be settled. The Bank of Italy has made domestic banks eliminate or absorb foreign subsidiaries organized as holding companies, to guard against the type of operations that were conducted through the Ambrosiano's holding in Luxembourg.

Seen from Rome, however, the main unsettled question in the relationship with the Vatican Bank, the Istituto Per Le Opere Di Religione (IOR). The Italian Government contends that most of the Ambrosiano deficiency stemmed from unwise operations performed in the name of the IOR.

Its exact involvement has been the subject of an investigation by a joint Italo-Vatican commission set up last Decem-

ber. But, whatever basis may be found for a financial settlement, the question has not yet been tackled of the IOR's future status.

Established in 1942, the IOR is in an ambiguous situation, being able to act as both an Italian and a foreign bank. From its premises on the sovereign territory of the Vatican City, out of Rome's reach, unscrupulous Italians have been able to evade their country's foreign exchange regulations. The Italian authorities would therefore like the IOR to set up, for operations involving lire, a branch on Italian soil, subject to Italian regulations like any foreign bank's branch in Italy.

The IOR's headquarters, in the Vatican City, would continue to move foreign currency around the world for Roman Catholic bodies outside the concern of the Italian authorities. Whether such a tidy solution can be

reached in a reasonable time is however another matter.

For Italy's banks, this has been a year for stock taking and looking to the future. The economy, seventh in the industrialised world, attracts a slowly-increasing number of foreign banks, particularly to Milan. They see scope in supporting foreign trade operations, in merchant banking activities - still relatively undeveloped - in sectors such as leasing and factoring. The latest to establish a Milan branch, in October, was the Bahrain-based Arab Banking Corporation.

Foreign competition should stimulate modernisation and rationalisation in a system which some foreign bankers consider, in certain respects, to be still remarkably old-fashioned. Techniques, for

example, for cheque clearance or the international remittance of funds could be greatly improved. The system is highly fragmented. A population comparable to that of Britain is served by more than a thousand banks, ranging from internationally-known ones to some with one branch in a small town.

Other financial services too, lag behind the degree of development reached by industry. The Milan Bourse is the first to admit that it falls behind in providing equity capital for companies. Only 147 companies are listed - none of them foreign - and some well-known names in industry have over-sought a quotation.

This inadequacy is not due to the Bourse authorities, which have an active public relations programme to make known their activities at home and abroad. On November 10 for

example they are sponsoring a seminar at the Berkeley Hotel, London, on "The Italian Financial and Industrial World", with leading speakers from Italian finance and industry.

Signor Ettore Fumagalli, President of the Bourse, sees government policies during the last 50 years as partly to blame for this state of affairs. The Fascist regime, faced in the great depression of 1929 with the problem of rescuing banks and their industrial holdings, put them in the specially formed IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale), which it capitalized with public funds. After the war, Christian Democratic governments followed a policy of "credit capital, not risk capital", and promoted reconstruction through concessional loans. Much of industry remained insensitive to the Bourse. In fact, Signor Fumagalli said, the President of

Confindustria, the confederation of private industry, has never visited the Milan Bourse - a defect he hoped to remedy in the near future by receiving the president, Signor Vittorio Merloni.

"There is a 60-year gap between Anglo-Saxon Bourses and us, he added. Italian Bourses lack regulation on take over bids, on protecting small shareholders when control passes from one group to another, on insider trading. Bills on these subjects were before the last Parliament when it was dissolved earlier this year, and the Milan Bourse is pressing for them to be resubmitted to the new parliament.

Private and institutional investors are enticed away from equity investment by double-digit, tax-free yields on Treasury paper. The Bourse has consequently become the preserve of speculators looking for

quick-time capital gain. Consob, the supervisory commission set up by the Government eight years ago, is ineffective. It suffers from what Signor Fumagalli calls "the incurable disease of bureaucracy, or, to quote the Consob chairman Signor Vincenzo Milazzo, before a parliamentary commission, "it was stillborn".

A law this year permits, for the first time, Italian unit trusts - the few now authorized to operate are based abroad, mostly in Luxembourg. Will this breathe new life into the Bourse? Or will existing investors merely switch their holding into trusts, because they offer certain tax benefits? Several funds are in the pipeline, but none have appeared on offer yet and it is too early to see.

John Earle

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Grenadians seize their chance to clean the slate and start again

From Trevor Fishlock, St George's Grenada

The undertaker and his men were doing their mopping up, too, digging a pit beside the shot-up radio station and throwing in the bodies of two Grenadian soldiers, one on top of the other. No honours for these dead, no salutes or bugles.

Most Grenadian soldiers, however, had seen the futility of resisting the might of the Marines and the 82nd airborne division. Many threw away their guns, wrigled out of their uniforms and fled in their underwear.

Several hundred of them have already reported to a sports stadium to surrender. They give name, rank and number to a member of the Caribbean peace-keeping force and hand over any weapons they have. In return, they go free under the amnesty offered by the governor-general and drift back to their villages among the nutmeg trees.

This is the wisest course. In a small and intimate island of 110,000 people there is no animosity. People are going to American soldiers and pointing their fingers at the young men who were in the revolutionary army.

They are settling their scores, but they also want to eradicate a stain. Grenadians feel a sense of gratitude to the surgeons who have healed their abscess. They also feel relief and pleasure at the sudden opportunity to wipe the slate and start again.

Queen Elizabeth II is still the Queen of Grenada and her Governor-General rules from Government House, an eighteenth century mansion set among palms with portraits of the Queen and Queen Victoria on the walls.

The memories of the "old days", the colonial days, are seductive for many people. There is a deep desire for order after the recent savagery. Patrolling soldiers are grateful to see "God bless America" painted on the walls, to find people slicing off the tops of coconuts and offering them a drink.

For the American forces it was a good war, an old-fashioned, uncomplicated sort of war. It was not a difficult operation. The enemy was small in number, but fought hard for two or three days, giving the Americas a run for their money, so that soldiers had the experience of what they had trained for and earnestly desired: a real war, what they firmly believed to be a just war.

They were embraced as liberators. What a pleasant change it has been for military men who look back over the dismal aspects of Lebanon, Vietnam and the Iranian desert fiasco. Here, at last, the issue was simple and they were zapping the reds.

Officers expressed pleasure at such an excellent training mission which was also the real thing. The airlifting of the 82nd Airborne from Point Salines, to the airport at Pears, on Monday, was a gratifying demonstration of power and organization.

For the business-minded Reagan Administration, the drawing of the profit and loss account must be satisfying. Some of the commentators and politicians and part of the press are complaining, but here at last was a positive and popular stroke.

There was an inevitability about the events of the past two weeks. The Reagan Administration needed to tread on communist fingers, to make a demonstration of strength. Indeed, many of those who voted for Mr Reagan were expecting him to show the Cubans where they get off.

In an island most Americans had never heard of, there was what the Administration diagnosed as a cancer of Cuban militarism. Also, as luck would have it, a deteriorating Government, next by the struggles of ambitious men.

In the middle was the doomed Maurice Bishop, always described as a Marxist, but by no means a hard-line one.

Trinidad in UN move to replace US troops

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

The United Nations General Assembly was last night debating a resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago, which called for the deployment in Grenada of a Commonwealth security presence, and the immediate establishment of a broadly-based civilian interim administration charged with organizing elections.

The draft is complementary to the resolution adopted late on Wednesday deploring the armed intervention in Grenada, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invasion forces and requesting the holding of free elections.

A total of 108 countries supported the text, nine countries rejected the measure, and 27 abstained.

The central issue continued to be the legality or otherwise of the American-led intervention. This preoccupation was further increased by the discovery that the security treaty between Eastern Caribbean states had not been registered with the United Nations, as required under the United Nations charter, and therefore had no legal basis.

In the debate the United States was portrayed by many speakers as an adventurer seizing the opportunity to show its military might. But there was also an attempt to show more understanding of the concerns and fears of the Caribbean region, whose imprudence could be more easily forgiven.

The dual message coming from the debate was amplified by the introduction of the Trinidad and Tobago draft, which, rather than dwelling on past and present circumstances in Grenada, looked to the future.

In the Assembly debate, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the American representative, said that Mr Maurice Bishop, the overthrown Grenadian Prime Minister, was murdered when he discovered and resisted the high price of "embracing the Russian bear".

Arrest over tapping of computers

From Ivor Davis Los Angeles

In the film *War Games* a teenage student hooks into sophisticated government top secret computers and nearly starts a nuclear war. It was fiction.

But on Wednesday, Ronald Mark Austin, who is 19, and a self-taught computer operator, was arrested and charged with using his home computer to tap US Defence Department computers.

Mr Austin, a student at the University of California in Los Angeles, was charged with breaking into 200 computer files at 14 military, university and private research groups from California to Norway.

"It is a little like the *War Games* scenario without the nuclear effects", Mr Tom Tugend, a university spokesman said.

The Los Angeles Court District Attorney, Mr Robert Philbosian, said: "This is not some childish prank. We are talking about something that damaged data, blocked use and has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, so in that sense you are talking about a theft from those companies and the Federal Government."



Mr Walesa leaving the Lenin Shipyard, Gdansk, where he has returned after sick leave.

Walesa will not go to Nobel ceremony

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, has decided against travelling to Oslo next month to collect his Nobel peace prize.

Instead, according to a statement issued yesterday, he proposed that his wife, Danuta, should attend the ceremony and read a speech from the rostrum.

Mr Walesa has expressed fears that if he leaves the country and makes a radical speech in Norway he will be barred from reentering Poland. His wife will be accompanied by their 13-year-old son, Bogdan and by Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a leading Catholic activist trusted by the Polish church leadership.

Police hurt in clash at airport

Frankfurt (AP) - Police have blamed a gang of masked "troublemaking troops" from as far away as Denmark for a clash at Frankfurt's international airport on Wednesday night.

Some 500 masked demonstrators armed with petrol bombs, slingshots and ball-bearing, stones and tree branches battled with riot police on the controversial third runway under construction. Eight people were arrested and two policemen taken to hospital.

Second Kenyan airman freed

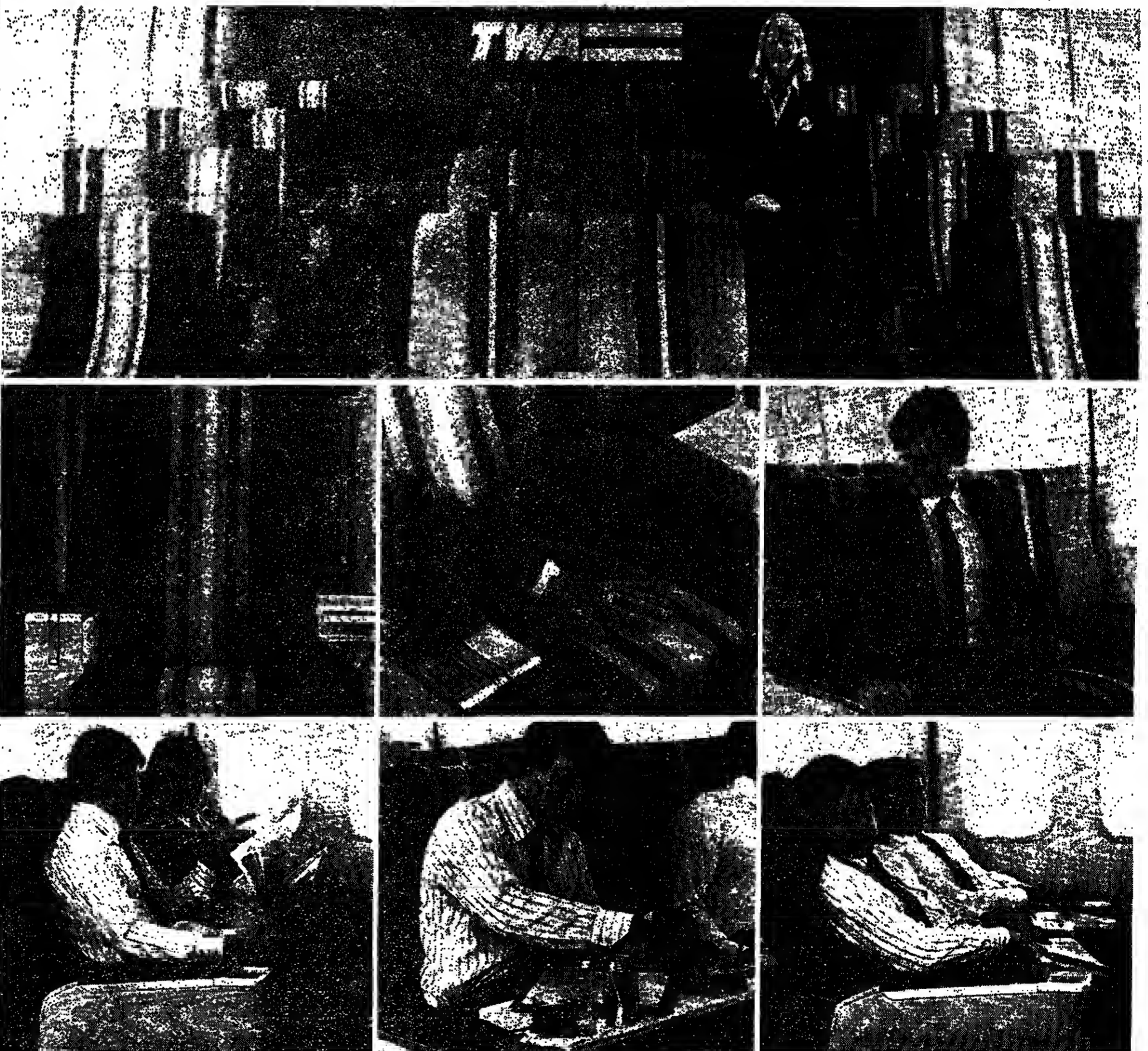
Nairobi (Reuters) - A second Kenyan airman, former Lieutenant Samson Obruu, facing a death sentence for alleged involvement in a coup attempt last year, has been set free by the High Court.

Last week Senior Private Madara Wango Bwaga also had his death sentence quashed. Several other airman have lost appeals against convictions for treason.

Rebel threat

Bangkok (AP) - Rebels who kidnapped a French technician and his wife in south-eastern Burma on October 18 threatened to put them on "trial" unless France stopped all economic aid to Burma. A leader of the "Karen National Union," said the guerrilla group intended to kidnap nationals of other countries giving aid to Burma.

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Tourists in trouble

Sailing holidays cut by Greek harbour police

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Dozens of British sailing fans run into troubled waters in Greece this week when their Aegean holidays coincided with a Greek Government campaign against foreign yacht flotillas operating under the Greek flag.

A third flotilla of 13 boats set out from the island of Euboea, with British crews, and was reported to have run into trouble in the area of the Dodecanese islands while trying to cross to Turkey.

Six other yachts owned by another charter company were detained in Rhodes until they acquire the safety equipment imposed by their classification certificate.

The Greek authorities decided to act after an advertisement appeared in the *Yachting Monthly* in Britain inviting "experienced sailors only" for a 15-day "Aegean adventure" offered by Yacht Cruising Association, a British company controlled by Mr Eric Richardson.

Mr Richardson is also general manager of Cruises and Marine Services Ltd. About 30 British holidaymakers who had chartered the yachts and sailed them from Lefkas island in the Ionian sea to Poros, were flown back home.

Another flotilla of 13 yachts of the same company, was arrested on similar grounds in Poros, in the Cyclades. They also were sailed from Lefkas by holidaymakers who, after this development were due to fly home today while the company's lawyer was trying to dissuade the Poros harbour master from imposing another huge fine.

The lawyer, Mr Haralambos

'War' over Portugal's exit tax

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Hotel owners and tour operators have declared war on the Portuguese Government for imposing an exit tax of 1,000 escudos (£5.50) on all tourists leaving the country except those who came in by road and remain less than 72 hours.

At an emergency meeting on the Algarve coast yesterday, 60 members of the hotel owners association decided to refuse to turn over to the Government all tourism taxes collected in hotels and restaurants on the Algarve until a decision is made to abolish the exit tax which the hoteliers say will drive tourists away.

Senhor Cabrito Neto, president of the hotel owners association, said the exit tax was the only one in the world. "It doesn't even exist in the east block countries and under international tax laws no foreign citizen can be prohibited from leaving Portugal for not paying the tax," he said.

Senhor Cabrito Neto said that a delegation of British tour operators is expected in Portugal to contact the Portuguese Government.

The exit tax was introduced last week without warning, and has caused chaos at airports and frontier posts. Tourists who have spent all their escudos before departure are being forced to wait in long queues to change more currency.



Death and devastation: The Turkish village of Muratbagi where half the population of 950 died in Sunday's earthquake.

UK fails to get Turkish atom contract

An unnamed British company has failed to win a contract to build a nuclear power plant in Turkey.

President Kenan Evren yesterday accepted tenders from West Germany, America and Canada for the three power stations which will be started next year.

Laying the foundations for the Ataturk Dam, Turkey's largest, General Evren said the plants would contribute to the elimination of energy problems over the next decade, and enable the country to cross the threshold of the nuclear age.

Manila bars Australian journalist

From David Watts, Singapore

President Marcos's increasingly beleaguered regime in the Philippines has made its first move against the foreign press with the banning of an Australian correspondent.

The ban on Mr Michael Richardson of *The Age*, who is based in Singapore, is the first since the opposition to the President boiled over after the assassination of Benigno Aquino. The Government has been at war with the more independent of the domestic press in Manila, but this is the first time that a move has been made against the foreign press.

The ban, on the advice of military intelligence, is because of what the Government called "consistently biased" reporting about the Philippines.

Since the start of the unrest the Government has been railing against the Western press for its coverage but its anger has been directed mainly against American publications.

Mr Richardson, one of the most experienced and respected correspondents in South-East Asia, makes an odd choice of target. He has been writing about the Philippines for 11 years.

Hope for 11th hour agreement in Geneva

From Richard Owen, Moscow

A Kremlin adviser said yesterday that there was still hope for an 11th-hour agreement at the Geneva talks on medium range missiles, provided the West used President Andropov's latest proposals as a basis.

Mr Lev Semelko, a leading expert on the East-West relations at the USA Institute, said Mr Andropov had put forward his proposals in *Pravda* on October 27 "at a moment when it is not too late for the other side to discuss them constructively and even - if it really wants disarmament - to accept them as a basis for agreement".

Mr Semelko's remarks were in contrast to the all-pervading gloom which seems to have seized Soviet officials over the impasse at Geneva. In his *Pravda* interview Mr Andropov offered to reduce Soviet SS20s in Europe to 140, an advance on previous Soviet proposals, but said that the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 in December would make continuation of the present talks impossible.

Diplomats note that although the Russians have not yet walked out at Geneva, practical preparations for the imminent arrival of new Nato missiles are already under way, with no sign of an agreement.

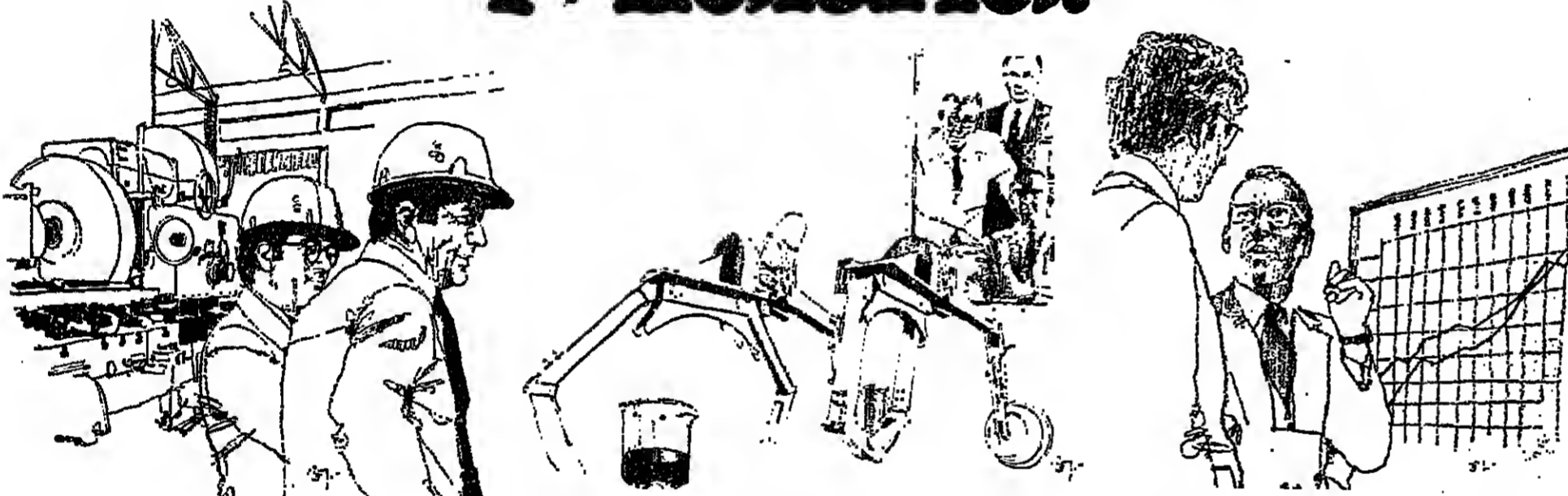
It is thought that Mr Andropov may make a "final offer" aimed at the crucial missile debate in the West German Bundestag in just over two weeks time, and that Kremlin speeches tomorrow marking the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution could give a clue to Soviet intentions.

Mr Semelko, writing in *Sovietstudies* in *Rosilyn*, rejected the suggestion put forward by West German Greens in Moscow last week that Russia should refrain from responding to Nato deployments, thus putting an end to the arms spiral. He said such one-sided restraint would put Soviet and European security at greater risk.

● TOKYO: Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, said here yesterday that Nato will be willing to continue negotiations with Russia over the reduction of intermediate range nuclear forces even if current talks fail to produce results before November 15 (Richard Hanson writes).

He assured Japan that the West would not seek any settlement at the expense of security in East Asia.

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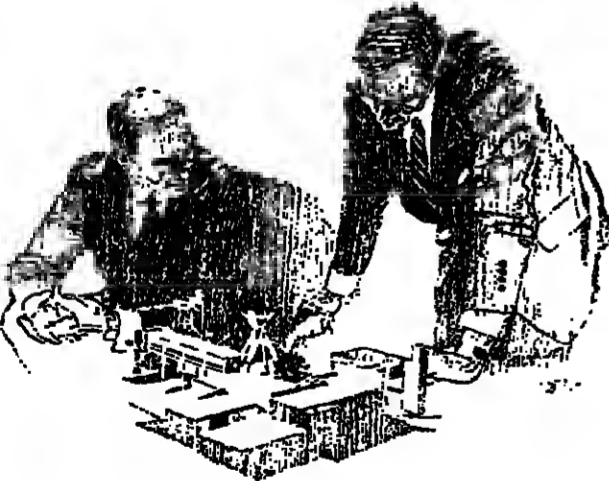
Equipment finance is possible through Leasing and Lease Purchase, depending on your tax position.

With Lease Purchase, you claim available tax allowances directly. With Leasing, you can make use of any allowances in the form of reduced rentals.

Either way, you can acquire equipment without draining your capital resources.

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So come and talk to us. Your branch manager will be pleased to listen to you.

Basques give warning on anti-terror moves

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

"Exceptional measures" against terrorism announced yesterday by Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Prime Minister, led to immediate warnings from Basque politicians of the risks involved.

Emphasizing that a battle was under way for the allegiance of the entire Basque people, Señor Morcos Vizcaya, spokesman of the Basque Nationalist Party in power in the autonomous Basque region, told Señor Gonzalez he was making a fundamental error in underestimating the value of political solutions to the Basque problem. Another Basque MP forecast that the measures would be counter-productive.

Señor Gonzalez's Socialist Government feels under pressure from the armed forces, following the murder by ETA, the Basque terrorist organiza-

tion, of an army captain on October 19, to act more energetically against terrorism. As the debate in Parliament ended in which he announced the new measures, Señor Gonzalez was applauded by the right-wing opposition as well as by his own Socialist Party.

Under a special Bill consolidating all anti-terrorism provisions for a limited period, exceptional punishment will be meted out to those guilty of terrorist offences. The Prime Minister said the Government would under no circumstances negotiate with terrorists.

The Government will have powers to ban the extreme left-wing nationalist Popular Unity coalition in the Basque region if it wishes. People seeking to justify terrorism in the media will also face heavy punishment.

US eases sanctions on Poland

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The United States has taken steps to ease some of the sanctions it imposed after the December, 1981, declaration of martial law in Poland, in the hope of inducing the Government to seek national reconciliation and restore free trade unions.

But the main US economic sanctions will continue until the Government takes "definitive action" to restore the human rights of the Polish people.

The White House announced on Wednesday that Washington had agreed with its Western allies to discuss rescheduling the 1981 Polish debt to Western governments. The unrescheduled debt to official creditors is about \$65m (£43m). The amount of moratorium interest owed is about \$400m. In addition there would be Penalty interest.

The total Polish debt to the West is \$25 billion. Of this Western governments are owed \$17 billion. Poland owes the US Government about \$2 billion and US commercial banks about \$1.1 billion.

The 1981 debt rescheduling talks will be between Poland and the so-called "Paris club" of 15 Western creditor countries.

Economy is Kaunda's top priority

Lusaka (Reuters) - President Kaunda of Zambia, fresh from an emphatic election victory, yesterday named a new Cabinet which he said should make national economic recovery its main objective.

The President told Zambian officials, foreign diplomats and journalists at a State House press conference that recovery could come only through economic restructuring. Fifteen ministers from the outgoing Cabinet retained their posts, while four moved to different positions and newcomers were brought in to handle four other portfolios.

The Prime Minister, Defence Secretary, Home Affairs and Agriculture ministers were among those unchanged, but a new man, Mr Luke Mwanashiku, was appointed to the Finance Ministry.

Mr Mwanashiku, a respected technocrat who held the portfolio in the mid-1970s and is a former Central Bank governor, takes over finance from the Prime Minister, Mr Nalunio Munda, who had run the ministry since the beginning of the year.

The portfolio has special importance since Zambia is heavily in debt as a consequence of its over-dependence on foreign earnings from the struggling copper mining industry.

For further information on Midland Bank services for the businessman, see *Pravda* page 20/250.

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مركزنا من الأصل

Brazil's Congress flexes its muscles as tension grows over wages cut

From Patrick Knight, Sao Paulo

Tension between Brazil's military-led Government and a Congress greatly strengthened by last November's election has been growing in intensity as the country's economic crisis deepens.

Things have come to a head in the past weeks with the declaration of emergency measures in the capital after reluctance by Congress to pass a Bill which the Government believes is essential if the country is to reach agreement with its creditors and the International Monetary Fund.

Had it not become apparent a few years ago that Brazil was in for tough economic times, the regime would almost certainly not have moved as far as it has along the road to full democracy.

The relatively free elections in 1982 were partly forced on authoritarian administrations, which had earlier managed to neutralize political dissatisfaction by achieving fast economic growth.

But although the congressional opposition has gained much ground, the executive is still largely composed of people who were in command 10 years ago, many of whom are finding it difficult to adjust.

The new situation is also demanding an unwanted discipline from Congress. After almost two decades of virtual irrelevance, when Congress could be as irresponsible as it liked, deputies suddenly find themselves able to veto vital legislation, and the temptation to act as before is proving difficult to resist.

One example a month ago was the case of the country's first Indian deputy, Xavante Chief Mario Juruna, who referred to the President, all his ministers and the armed forces as "corrupt".

Rather than taking a relaxed view of this, the Government's initial response was to seek the severest penalty available, that of his expulsion from Congress, regardless of the effect this would have had on some and international opinion. Wiser counsels eventually prevailed, and an apology was accepted instead.

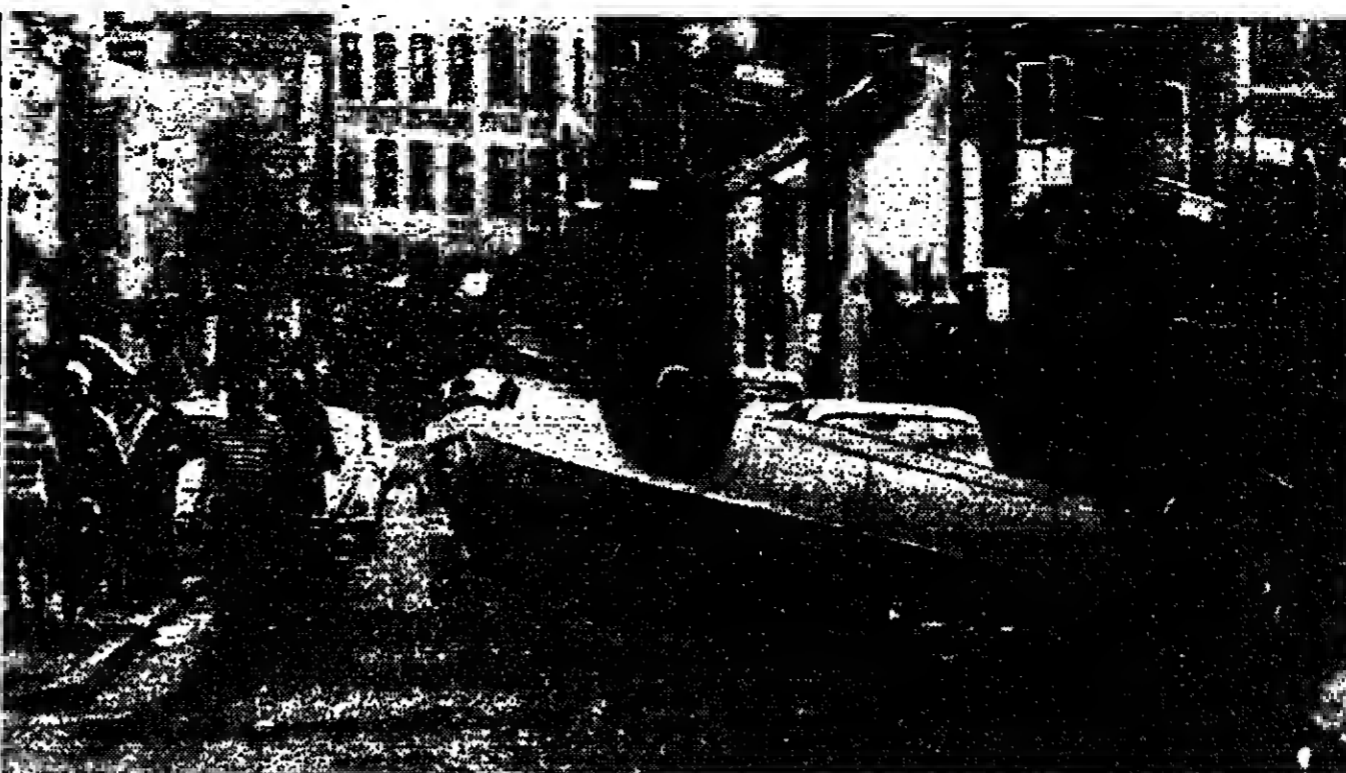
More recently, when the Government was frustrated in its endeavours to get the controversial Bill cutting wages through Congress, emergency measures were invoked, which have ended all lobbying and isolated Congress. Frightened by these measures, but placated by concessions made later in the

Bill, Congress now seems certain to pass the compromise formula.

With its new lease of life, Congress has set up various committees of inquiry, including one into the country's foreign debt. Evidence has been heard that some ministers benefited unduly as the debt grew, and this has caused disquiet. Some generals have certainly done well in recent years, and large numbers of retired soldiers have positions of responsibility in state and other enterprises.

Earlier this year, an Amazonian logging company set up by a military pensioner, collapsed spectacularly and amongst those to have benefited by being given exclusive rights to dispose of timber in Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro states, was a firm employing one of President Figueiredo's sons, although the firm, Metalquimica, had no previous experience of timber distribution.

However, probably a majority of the armed forces would now prefer to devote all their energies to professional duties, a feeling which has been strengthened by the implications for Brazil of the Falklands war.



Aboriginal violence: The scene in the Sydney suburb of Redfern after some 350 Aborigines clashed with police whom they accused of using unnecessary force in dealing with a domestic incident outside a public house. Aboriginal leaders have called for a Federal inquiry into the incident, in which 23 people, including three policemen, were hurt.

China drops deadline for deal on Hongkong

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

China is now willing to continue the Sino-British talks on Hongkong's future even if an agreement has not been reached by next September, Hongkong leaders believe.

China has previously insisted that it would make "a unilateral declaration" on the future of the territory if there had been no agreement by September, 1984. But, after two days, there has been no amendments by Peking of the statement on Tuesday by Mr Qian Qichen, the Deputy Foreign Minister, in a press interview, that the negotiations would continue until a solution has been reached, even if both sides had not reached an agreement by September.

Mr Qichen's surprise co-operation was in conflict with the announcement in Peking in June that Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, had set a deadline of two years for conclusion of the talks after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to Peking in September last year.

On October 1 Mr Ji Pengfei, the head of the Hongkong and Macao Affairs Office, repeated Mr Deng's warning at a reception celebrating China's national day.

Welcoming the sudden and unexpected change in Peking policy, Hongkong Government authorities, China-watchers and political analysts agreed that both Britain and China were adopting a more realistic attitude towards the talks and would patiently solve all the technical details involved.

"It is now clear that China has realized that it would be too inflexible if the talks were conducted under the pressure of a deadline," Mr Chan King-cheung, spokesman for the new Hongkong Society, said.

Mr Sze Chusian, Vice-Chairman of the Hongkong Belongers' Association, said: "The setting of a deadline was only a strategy to pressure the British to get down to detail."

"It was apparent that there was a breakthrough in the latest round of talks in Peking, and China felt that this was the right time to soften its stand and not to insist on a deadline."

Scientology a religion, court rules

From Tony Dabondin, Melbourne

The High Court of Australia has ruled that Scientology is a religion and that a belief in God is not an essential qualification for an organization to be classified as a religion.

The decision was handed down by the court in Perth on Wednesday and overruled a decision by the full Victorian Supreme Court which had upheld an earlier decision by a judge sitting alone that a belief in God was essential and that Scientology did not qualify as a religion.

The issue was fought over payroll tax exemption. Scientology claimed to be entitled to it as a religion. Religions in Australia can claim some tax exemptions and the ruling by the High Court raises the possibility of Scientology and a number of other fringe religious organizations claiming from various state and federal taxes.

Chile resists US pressure

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

The Chilean Foreign Minister yesterday criticized the United States over its efforts to have talks resumed between Chile's Government and opposition Democratic Alliance.

Señor Miguel Schweitzer declared that recent statements by the US State Department on the breakdown in the talks were "excessive" and that such affairs were internal matters having no relation to the United States.

Formal contacts between the Government and the Alliance were suspended by the Alliance in the middle of last month

after the Government rejected its demand that President Pinochet's term in office be shortened.

According to the 1980 Constitution, the President is not obliged to seek reelection until 1989.

The Alliance had called for the President's resignation, the installation of a transitional government and elections within 18 months.

Mr Edward Derwinski, the State Department adviser on Latin American affairs, has been in Santiago since Wednesday interviewing members of

the Government, including Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the Interior Minister, and General Fernando Matthei, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

The White House had earlier issued a statement deploring the fact that the talks had not been resumed.

Mr John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said: "The absence of a dialogue or interchange of points of view over the transition to democracy causes concern (for the US) because this situation can only favour those who oppose a civilian government in Chile."

Chinese jail man who persecuted Liu

From David Bonavia, Peking

Mr Qi Benyu, a former left-wing agitator who organized the persecution of the late President Lin Biaoqi and his wife, has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary acts".

Four other extreme left-wingers of the Cultural Revolution period in the late 1960s

have also received prison terms.

In 1967 Mr Qi was ordered by the so-called Gang of Four including Mrs Jiang Qing, widow of Mao Tse-tung, to hold a humiliating "mass struggle and criticism meeting" against President and Mrs Lin, who were denounced as "revisionists".

Mr Lin died in 1969, allegedly from lack of medical care, but his widow has been rehabilitated and holds public office.

The sentences are the latest in a series of prosecutions of former left-wingers in advance of the purge due to be held in the Chinese Communist Party over the next three years.

Managua threat to priest angers Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain has protested to Nicaragua over the threat to expel a Spanish Catholic priest accused of "anti-revolutionary activities" while working as a school headmaster.

Nicaragua's Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday to be told of Madrid's "disquiet" that the Salesian priest had been branded a CIA agent and given 24 hours to leave the country.

Father Luis Corral, who had already suffered imprisonment under the right-wing regime of General Anastasio Somoza, was accused of inciting young Nicaraguans to protest against a recent conscription law, which makes

all males between 17 and 40 liable to call-up.

The priest, who has taken shelter in the Spanish Embassy in Managua, had appealed for respect for conscientious objectors.

The incident put further strain on the already delicate relations between Spain's Socialist Government and the Sandinista regime. Managua had already admitted that there were members of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, in Nicaragua.

Madrid's difficulties in trying to maintain a balancing act in Central America, exacerbated by the growing radicalism of the

Sandinista Government, have been further aggravated by Spain's fears of a Grenada-style direct intervention by the United States in Nicaragua.

When the Costa Rican Government arrested Gregorio Jimenez early in September, it claimed that Nicaragua was training ETA groups, in camps on its soil controlled by Cubans. Commander Tomás Borge, the Nicaraguan Interior Minister, admitted on a visit to Madrid in September that there were ETA members in his country, though he vigorously denied that ETA groups were training there.

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Volvo 240 DL Saloon	£7720

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As well as the 14 air outlets, with which you can direct hot or cold air wherever you need it. And the central locking with which you can lock the other doors without ricking your back.

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And the car's power steering makes getting in and out of tight spaces less of a wrench. In fact, the car has been designed to handle predictably and smoothly in every situation. Thanks to the dual-circuit triangular-split braking system, the anti-roll bars and the well-balanced suspension.

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Since there's nothing uncomfortable or awkward to distract you, your attention will stay where it ought to be.

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SPECTRUM

Watch this space

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David Hockney's London studio is tucked out of sight behind a mass of trees and shrubs...

David Hockney, is aiming to inflict the same shock on photography that cubism delivered to painting. Michael Young reports.



Hockney's photographs disturb and even outrage many professionals

Museum of Photography in Bradford, Hockney experimented with a large format Polaroid camera...



elderly woman is seen with three arms and hands. These additions are not, Hockney was at pains to point out...

At one end of the studio is a gallery. Beneath this gallery and to one side the walls are crowded with books...

Hockney, the eccentric peacock figure, was absent. In his place was a blond, mop-haired, middle-aged man...

He was dressed for work: blue and white striped shirt, fawn-coloured rain-splashed trousers...

Hockney has used a camera for at least 20 years. In that time he has taken more than 30,000 photographs...

time, so that when the viewer looks at the finished work his eye continually moves over the surface...

concentrates on the main subject but gives equal importance to the peripheral vision...

The butting and overlapping fragments emphasize the surface of the picture while simultaneously accentuating the illusion of space...

Our conversation drifted on to discuss the photographic portrait of David Graves made in the London studio...

The Graves portrait, unlike the "Lunch at the British Embassy in Tokyo", consists of 120 small Polaroids...

As Hockney took each Polaroid, he moved nearer to the individual object until it filled the viewfinder...

Advertisement for '500 prizes to be won' featuring a coupon with various fields and a small illustration of a person.

Early this year Spectrum reported on hypoglycaemia and its alleged links with delinquency. Vincent Marks replies

How sugar starvation became a fashion

Hypoglycaemia means low blood sugar, nothing more, nothing less. To some fringe practitioners, however, this newly fashionable condition means big business...

In order to understand how this bizarre state of affairs came about, to such an extent that it has reached epidemic proportions in the United States...

The amount of glucose in the blood is delicately controlled throughout the day and night by insulin. Made by the B-cells of the pancreas, insulin is released into the blood stream...

These facts - and many others about hypoglycaemia - have been known for over 20 years but have generally been ignored by those practising what Frederick Wolfe in 1967 called "hypoglycaemic quackery"...

dissolved in 250ml of water, the blood glucose concentration rose by only a modest amount in healthy subjects in contrast to the massive rise observed in patients with diabetes...

would have been by healthy subjects, had anyone thought to test them. Some 20 years ago when Dr F. Clifford Rose and I first published our book on hypoglycaemia...

moreover... Miles Kington

An arsonist for an ancestor

Most of us know we will celebrate November 5. In my case I shall enjoy the fireworks, enjoy the bonfire, enjoy consuming amounts of red wine...

Sophie Fawkes: "I'm totally against violence in any form. I don't believe in burning a guy or blowing up the Houses of Parliament...

Ronald Vaux: "I always got such a lot of stick at school through being called Fawkes that I changed my name. When they weren't calling me Guy, they called me Knife 'n Knife 'n Fawkes, you see..."

Wally Fawkes: "No, I'm not the famous cartoonist who also plays jazz clarinet. I wish I were. But I am an amateur in both fields...

Winston Fawkes: "Being from the West Indies, people generally assume I'm no relation of the famous Guy Fawkes. But who's telling whether he's black or white?"

Solkes: "There must be some mistake. I am Solkes, the artist. Would you please get off the line? If you are thinking of Wally Fawkes, the other artist, I can give you his number..."

Wally Fawkes: "Hello, Wally Fawkes is not in at the moment, but if you want to leave a message, please speak after the tone. On the other hand, if it's the annual ringing round by journalists of people called Fawkes for November 5, please do not leave a message. Ring my name: we who keeps getting my jobs..."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 193)

A crossword puzzle grid with numbers indicating starting points for words.

- ACROSS: 1 Immunization discoverer (7), 2 Fine net (5), 3 Distinctive bearing (3), 4 Amount lacking (7), 5 Cerebral disease (5), 6 Secular (4), 7 Quaver (7), 8 Not a conspiracy (4), 9 Proper beer (4,3), 10 Extended voyage (4), 11 11th Cent Spanish hero (2,2), 12 Booming (7), 13 Independent (3), 14 Crowd actor (5), 15 Do (7). DOWN: 1 Waterily leaves (4), 2 Misallied divinity student (5), 3 Comprehensive volumes (13), 4 Thought highly of (3), 5 Discovered horde (8,5), 6 Mild deception (4,4), 7 Supplication (8), 8 Afflict (8), 9 Tidy incision (4,3), 10 Wear down (5), 11 Freedom (5), 12 Trivial (4).

THE TIMES DIARY

Pressing her case

Patricia Hewitt, Neil Kinnock's new press officer... writes to Kinnock immediately after the general election...

Escape note

Sir Georg Solti will be playing the piano publicity for the first time in 20 years... when he joins violinist Isaac Stern...

This week, British Airways flew more than four tonnes of birds... including flamingoes and hornbills...

Family man

The Duke of Gloucester is to attend an Oxford Union debate tonight... his private capacity as a former student...



Quite right! Smokers should pay more for insurance.

Which switch Which magazine's survey into what television viewers wanted to see on the screen contrasts oddly with what people watch.

A good nose In his role as president of The Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal Committee...

Harmony On Tuesday night, hours before the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra was due to play at the Festival Hall...

Malcolm Bradbury voices some doubts about the latest literary stunt

Twelve winners - many losers

With the Booker Prize hubbub over, and this year's writers slinking back to their corners and caves...

can put this down either to talent among writers or discernment among readers... There is an increased sale of novels that do not simply repeat the routine rules...

has been a rich, chaotic period which has oscillated between two extremes: a postwar revival of realism, and a new phase of experimentalism...

David Wat

Anglo-Argentine thaw in B.A.

The victory of Raúl Alfonsín and the Radical Party in the Argentine elections is good for Britain as well as for Argentina...

Bernard Levin: the way we live now



Confrontation, Greenham Common: "no country can tolerate such anarchy... even by unarmed demonstrators"

Who'll be to blame if they shoot?

The only fact that can be deduced with complete certainty from the refusal of Mr Heseltine and the Prime Minister to give an assurance...

safety of those who might be at risk if nuclear weapons were tampered with... No country, least of all one as small, crowded and homogeneous as ours...

and that weepy historian would be truly horrified at any loss of life... and would be able to sweat, hand on heart, that they neither wanted it nor had any dealings with those who did want it...

Philip Howard

Heat sauce; sprinkle liberally with Latin

It was the fault of the lodger (part-time non-rent-paying, and as greedy, whoops as much of a greastroome as B. Levin)... Put it this way, they are both men of unbounded stomach.

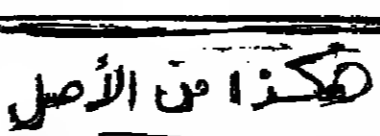
A sentimental story that landed poor Zhang in disgrace

China's literary commissars are busy again. They have fastened on the work of a minor novelist, publicly pulled it to his, and extracted an apology from the author who has promised to do better.

What, then, did Zhang Xiaotian do? In the party's eyes he violated the official literary canon, then compounded that error by "distorting" two historical periods which happened to cover key episodes in the career of China's strong-man, Deng Xiaoping.

to be good, and a communist woman, who emerges as "stony-hearted". Unfortunately for Zhang, such characters are not "typical". This does not mean they are not ordinary or average.

PHS On Tuesday night, hours before the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra was due to play at the Festival Hall...



THE ARTS

Cinema Visionary brilliance and bafflement

- Nostalgia (15) Lumiere Exposed (15) Cincenta, Panton Street The Toy (PG) Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street Order of Death (18) Classic Oxford Street Little Ida (PG) Minema Oliver Twist (PG) Classics Haymarket, Oxford Street

Paradoxically, the Soviet Union, traditionally dedicated to the aesthetic dogma of "socialist realism"...

inexplicable, dyspeptic ooze bubbles, the chink of flossam, sighs and breaths, the padding of the ubiquitous dog. A Russian landscape materializes within the ruins of an Italian Gothic church...



New setting, but constant imagination: Tarkovsky's spiritual quest in Nostalgia

expressed with startling earthiness, in a Russian joke (which also turns up as a Hungarian joke, a Polish joke, or a)...

you, that's what was meant to be"). They drop the best names in culture - Goethe, Garbo, Bach, Bosch, Heifetz and Dostoevsky...

saucer-eyed, pot-bellied, loose-tipped heap of malice. Little Ida (Lien Ida) is a welcome return to sane if sad realism...

Television Lurking in the shade

Disabilemont, said Iao Dury in the course of last night's Channel 4 profile, is a great equalizer. He was talking about the crippled school he once attended...

Sheridan Morley introduces an unusual new series beginning next week

Distant relations

Situated somewhere halfway from Boys from the Blackstuff to a latter-day Colditz Story, Central Television's Auf Wiedersehen, Pet, which starts a three-month run on ITV today...

Chief Ebenezer Obey and his 18-piece band are masterful exponents of African juju music, a rolling percussive style that is characterized by rich natural rhythms combined with sweet electronic harmonies...

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A 35mm COLOUR PRINT THE SUPPRESSED RUSSIAN MASTERPIECE The Colour of Pomegranates

'MAGNIFICENT' Observer 'BEAUTIFULLY FILMED' Guardian 'SPECTACULAR' D. Telegraph 'ANOTHER CLASSIC' Illustrated

DAVID EDGAR'S MAGNIFICENT new play 'SPECTACULAR, superbly acted... exhilarating theatre' An outstanding play for our times. SEE IT! Returns 21-22 Nov. Barbican Theatre

Opera Giustino Sadler's Wells

Giustino is the particular form of the Handel opera that the Handel Opera Society has chosen to launch its annual short season to Islington. It is one of the least regarded examples of the species...



James Bowman's radiant Giustino both sing well to some fiercely flamboyant arias but are at their best in a wonderfully voluptuous duet.

Theatre Verge of madness

Hamlet Royal Exchange, Manchester

It is some time since we had a modern-dress Hamlet but Bram Murray's production goes a stage further by putting it into rehearsal clothes. The shirts, pullovers and slacks give the production an air of social stasis...

Concert Philharmonia/Muti Festival Hall

No doubt Beethoven was reckoned to be a good substitute for Dvorak on Wednesday, when the concerto had to be changed in the Philharmonia Orchestra's programme after Anne-Sophie Mutter suffered an accident to her leg.

African music Chief Ebenezer Obey Hammersmith Palais

Obey has recently secured an English recording deal and he is such a prolific composer that he could call on material from more than 80 albums. The band began with a layered medley of 'Eyi' (Ito) and 'Ambition'...

Concert Max Bell

phrase. He began the concert with two works of symphonic aspiration. Wagner's A Faust Overture was vigorous and dramatic...

SHERIDAN'S MUSICAL COMEDY THE DUENNA ALL SEATS £2.50 Box Office 01-928 6363

David Butler on 'Brilliant... Bravo.' Zelig DAILY MAIL. NOW SHOWING

London debuts Wit and poetry

transparent textures and its carefully contrived timbres. In the second half Miss Wu came out with an entirely different spirit, tearing through Chopin's F minor Ballade and Liszt's dazzling First Mephisto Waltz with surprising vitality...

Concert Paul Griffiths

everything was delivered with such supreme confidence and gloss that sometimes the meaning behind the notes was forgotten. Such, anyhow, was my feeling in their sugar-coated readings of Beethoven's 'Spring' Sonata and Mozart's E minor Sonata, K304.

Opera Stephen Pettitt

Bach's E minor Partita had a hint of reticence about it until the last two movements, and Miss Wu seemed to be concentrating on accuracy (of touch as well as notes) rather than spirit. But such attention to detail did Schoenberg's Six Little Pieces, Op 19, a great service.



Shares of Sedgwick Group, Britain's largest insurance broker, fell 8p to 212p yesterday amid rumours it was about to make a sizable acquisition on the US.

Bid talk hits Sedgwick

Shares of Rank Organisation continued to race ahead, climbing 6p to 191p for a two-day gain of 13p as the group remained the centre of heated market gossip.

group, found further support in first-time dealings, opening at 173p compared with the closing price of 220p and valuing the company at £77m.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS and SHORTS.

City analysts believe Sedgwick is still keen to make an acquisition in America despite breaking off talks Alexander & Alexander a few years ago.

Burnet & Hallanshire, the open-cast coal mining group, shook off some the recent gloom yesterday, rising 5p to 183p.

Shares of Rank Organisation continued to race ahead, climbing 6p to 191p for a two-day gain of 13p as the group remained the centre of heated market gossip.

Acco World Corp and its associates now own 12.92 million shares, about 60 per cent of the equity, in Twinkl, the office furniture supplier.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes sections for MEDIAN and LONGS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for DOLLAR STOCKS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for BANKS AND DISCOUNTS.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Sterling: Spot and Forward.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Money Market Rates.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Other Markets.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Money Market Rates.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Dollar Spot Rates.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Local Authority Bonds.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Euro-Spot Rates.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Euro-Deposits.

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Gold.

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Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price Change, % P/E. Includes section for Gold.

Large advertisement for BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY featuring a bottle and the text 'Executive Finances for me'.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Tax relief in two new funds

The Tweedledum and Tweedledee of business expansion funds were launched this week...

The 1983/4 Baronmead Expansion Scheme is run by Baronmead Associates which began life a year ago backed by Newmarket...

MR FRIDAY Ken Parry



"That's all I need - the former boss of British Steel taking an interest in me"

Small engineering companies are failing to achieve a level output and profit possible within existing resources...

How help came just in time for the librarian's wine bar

by Patricia Tisdall

Proof that the enterprise agency can be of practical help even though it offers advice rather than cash lies in the wine-bar partnership started by Mrs Elizabeth Philip...



Elizabeth Philip at the entrance to the St John's restaurant

If you like your Christmas tree pink

believe is emerging. There are 11 colours on offer, including pink, although several shades of green are still the most popular buy.

BRIEFING

In contrast the Baronmead fund which raised £1.5m privately without advertising and closed oversubscribed...

New advice in Hull

Hull Business Centres, a local enterprise agency offering free advice and counselling services, has been offering a run-up of several months during which it has already dealt with 1,250 inquiries...

TO PLACE YOUR BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENT RING 01-278 1326 (A-H) STELLA SCRIVENER

AT LAST A LONDON OFFICE THAT MAKES REAL BUSINESS SENSE... EXECUTRADE is for the businessman who wants a prestigious office address and 24 hour manned telephone, telefax and fax facilities.

FINANCE! Loans & Mortgages. Residential & Commercial. Business Purchase. Bridging Loans over £5,000 before Contracts.

FINANCE FACILITIES required for... ADVANTAGEOUS MORTGAGES... BUSINESS EXPANSION SCHEME OPPORTUNITY...

EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICA/WEST INDIES interested in exporting to Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast & the rest of Africa...

PROMOTION PUBLICITY AND MARKETING MARKETING CO. with product and service promotion...

MANUFACTURERS AGENT Arriving UK late November on route to Middle East...

COMPUTER SERVICES VISUAL AIDS ACCOUNTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES...

PROMOTION PUBLICITY AND MARKETING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY PALL MALL No Premium...

MANUFACTURERS AGENT Arriving UK late November on route to Middle East...

COMPUTER SERVICES VISUAL AIDS ACCOUNTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES...

BUSINESSES FOR SALE 70FT SAILING CHARTER YACHT business in Med established with 100000 turnover...

BUSINESSES FOR SALE 70FT SAILING CHARTER YACHT business in Med established with 100000 turnover...

BUSINESSES FOR SALE 70FT SAILING CHARTER YACHT business in Med established with 100000 turnover...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES A REAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY In the exterior coatings market...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES RENTAL COMPANIES REQUIRED A privately controlled company...

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES A COMPLETE FRANCE SERVICE Available for both National & International...

TO PLACE YOUR BUSINESS TO BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENT RING 01-278 1059 (I-Z) JENNIE SMITH

COMPANIES IN TROUBLE Involvement - cash flow Liquidity It's not too late We can help

RECRUITMENT SERVICES SUCCESS AFTER SIXTY (FOR STAFF 50-70+)

PHOTOCOPIERS Don't spend 10000 when you need only spend 10000... CANON NP 560 photo copier with 150 sheets...

COMPUTER SERVICES VISUAL AIDS ACCOUNTING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES... DIRECT MAIL AND TELESERVICES

PROMOTION PUBLICITY AND MARKETING PROMOTION/HOSPITALITY Vehicle for sale... MANUFACTURERS AGENT

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES A COMPLETE FRANCE SERVICE... RECRUITMENT SERVICES SUCCESS AFTER SIXTY

RECRUITMENT SERVICES SUCCESS AFTER SIXTY... EXPRESS COMPANY REGISTRATIONS LIMITED

Why the present Great Depression could turn out to be worse than the Thirties

Economic notebook

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, likes to take digs at the 364 economists who, in 1981, were moved to tell his predecessor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, that his tough tax-raising Budget would "deepen the depression". On the contrary, Mr Lawson told the City recently, the beginnings of recovery dated from just that time. Academics, however, never take kindly to having their theories slighted. Now two of those 364 critics have taken the Government to task in an exhaustive critique of the economic policies pursued in Mrs Thatcher's first term of office.

Professors Willem Butser of the London School of Economics and Marcus Miller of Warwick University, who are rated among the best and brightest of the new generation of eclectic economists, do not even believe that Britain has yet experienced what could be called an economic recovery. We are apparently in a "growth-recession", with the growth of output remaining below the growth of productive potential. Assuming a modest long-run growth trend of 1½ per cent, broadly in line with the experience of the 1970s after the oil crisis, the gap between potential and actual output has widened to 8.5 percentage points this year, they estimate. "Prospects for sustained recovery, that is, a significant and lasting reduction in the gap between actual and potential output, remain poor, given current and announced future policy and the likely development of world economic activity," Butser and Miller say.

This would mean that the Great Depression of the 1930s could turn out to be worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s. In the five years following 1932, national output grew by 4.3 per cent a year and unemployment fell from 15.6 per cent in 1932 to 7.8 per cent in 1937. Growth of this order in the next five years is not expected even by the Treasury. One by one Butser and Miller dissect the Government's claims to success. Inflation has been substantially reduced - but only at great cost in lost output and jobs; a price which, at the time, monetarists said Britain would not have to pay. They argued that once people accepted the government's determination to bring inflation down they would quickly adjust their own wage and price behaviour accordingly, minimising adverse effects on the economy. Instead, behaviour changed only slowly as the recession deepened.

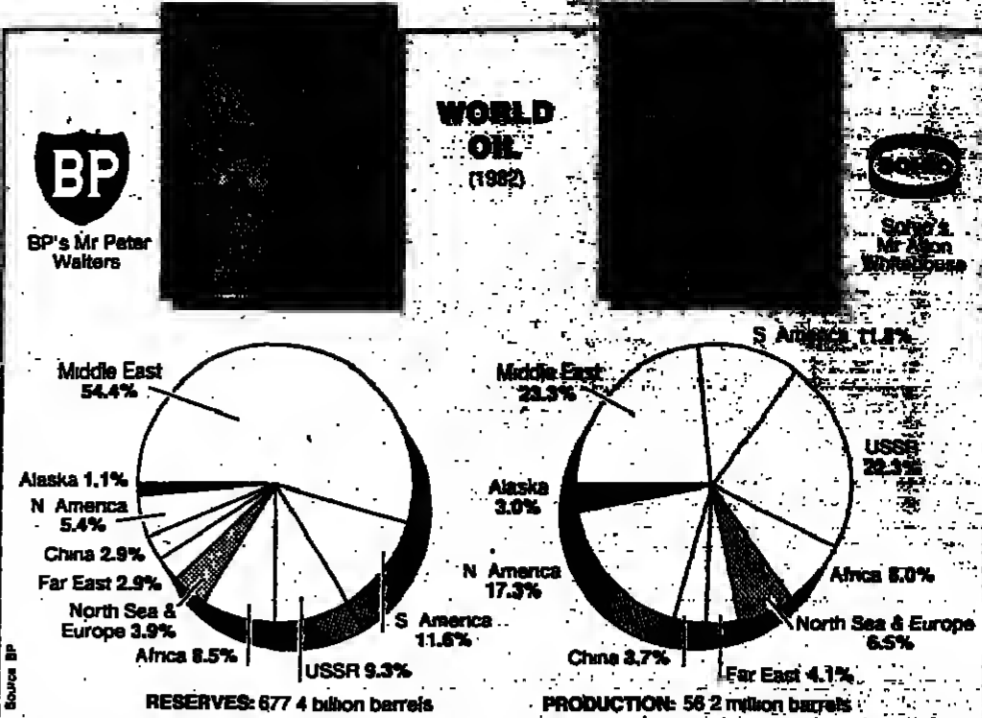
In addition, the chief cause of falling inflation was not so much adherence to strict targets for money growth, which repeatedly overshoot them, but a continuing fiscal squeeze which deflated demand, the professors argue. They also have disconcerting things to say about the "productivity phoenix" - the claim that the recession, by weeding out the weak and inefficient, has speeded the transition to new, higher productivity uses. Butser and Miller suggest that the rapid increase in productivity since 1980 can be almost completely explained by two factors: in contrast to previous recessions, companies have not taken on labour in the upswing because they do not believe it will be strong or sustained; and widespread scrapping of least efficient plant and equipment has raised the average productivity of what is left. "The current productivity record of much of British manufacturing industry is like the cricket team that improves its batting average by only playing its better batsmen! As long as the tail-enders score some runs, however, it would surely be better to play them even if it does lower the side's batting average."

If productivity growth were indeed set upon a higher trend, continued contractionary policies would give rise to even higher unemployment, the professors warn. "The Macroeconomic Consequences of a Change in Regime: The UK under Mrs Thatcher" by Willem Butser and Marcus Miller, Revision of paper presented to the Brookings Panel on Economic Activity on September 15/16 1983.

Frances Williams

BP's dual American policy: heads we win, tails we win

Bids close today for the tender offer for part of BP's Forties Field from which the company is expected to raise a substantial sum. Much of BP's funding, however, now comes from North America where, as David Young, Energy Correspondent, shows, its double-headed attack on the market has provoked criticism.



could raise more than double the £260m from companies which are able to eliminate tax

The Government acted to prevent the tax advantages being retrospective but, it seems, that has done little to diminish interest in the sale. BP's chairman, Mr Peter Walters, says: "We will get more than the minimum sum but we will not know how much until we examine the bids and assess the striking price." The sale has attracted most of the companies already operating in the North Sea, but what has surprised BP is the interest from companies with no previous oil industry interests. "There are some very surprising bids," said a BP spokesman. Even for a cash-rich company such as BP - dollars flow through the transalaskan pipeline into coffers of BP North America and Sohio, BP's US associate - the cash from the Forties sell-off comes at a convenient time.

The development of the South East Forties field will be given the go-ahead by the end of this year and BP will have to place orders for the necessary hardware. The cost of the South East Forties will be higher because of the Government's insistence that techniques originally planned by BP should be backed by more conventional recovery systems so that more of the oil in the field can be brought ashore. And in China BP has five exploration concessions in the South China Sea. Drilling is due to start on the first of these, with costs likely to be similar to those in the North Sea. Elsewhere, BP is in the position of being able to use BP North America as its source of funds. The decision to finance BP's exploration on the North West shelf of Australia from New York points to the way BP will develop and utilise its assets in North America.

How effectively this can be done depends on how the BP set-up in North America is viewed. Is it inefficient in allowing BP North America (BPNA) and Sohio to develop and compete in broadly similar areas, or is it sensible to adopt a policy described by some as "heads we win, tails we win"? The first view has its supporters. BPNA is involved in minerals through its stake in Amisco and Sohio owns the Kennecott copper mines. BP has coal interests in the US, Sohio owns the Big Ben Coal Company. Both have holdings in the transalaskan pipeline, and while BP has transferred its Alaskan oil fields to Sohio, both companies are exploring for oil in other areas of Alaska. Sohio is actively looking for exploration opportunities outside the US to absorb its cash surplus from Alaska and BP is determined to maintain its role as a world leader in oil exploration. However, on closer examination, the view favoured by the BP main board of separate development in the US by the two companies is understandable. BP would find it difficult, because of US anti-trust regulations, to increase its share of Sohio from its present 53 per cent, and although it is entitled

to a majority on the board BP is content to have only three directors. "Mr Alastair Munro, president of BPNA, says: "Sohio is an extremely well-run oil company and all its proposals are discussed by the BP board in London. "As the major shareholder, we have the power of veto, but Sohio has never done anything, or suggested anything, which we haven't approved of." "There are areas which Sohio doesn't want to get involved in while BP takes the view that as a major oil company we should. Therefore, we can become involved in these areas through BPNA." Sohio's new-found wealth is what has led it into potential competition with BPNA. Ironically, the Sohio profits come from the Alaskan assets which BP swapped for 53 per cent of the company in 1969. Mr David Atton, vice president of corporate strategy for Sohio, says: "On general technical matters we have an exchange of information with BP in London and BPNA in New York, but BP does not interfere with our strategy." "Our planning is done for the benefit of all our stockholders - it just happens that 53 per cent of the stock is held by BP. We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP."

"We compete with BP and we cooperate with BP" - SOHIO (53% OWNED BY BP)

Mr Atton's own appointment illustrates the help that BP has given to Sohio, which at the time of the takeover was an ultra-conservative petrochemical company with steady but unimpressive earnings from its two refineries and a strong marketing position in Ohio. He was among a group of BP people transferred from London to help break into new areas of exploration and production. After returning to London, he left BP for two years in other industries before returning to the US to become an employee of Sohio, which is now first in the US in terms of oil reserves and second behind Exxon in terms of production. Sohio remains a comparatively conservative company, which has used Alaska profits since 1977 to clear its debts. But last week it announced a \$36 billion ten-year investment programme, exploration. BPNA has diversified more adventurously into a wide range of non-oil areas. However, the jewel in BPNA's crown remains BP Alaska, with its holding in the transalaskan pipeline and oil field leases in Alaska, including the Kuparuk field beside Prudhoe Bay. It is in this area that any clash with Sohio would arise if those who take the view that there is too much duplication between the two operations were correct.

APPOINTMENTS

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	11.0%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Rates
 * 7 day floating rate of tender 220,000. 90% £15,000 up to 250,000. 95% £10,000 and over. 70%.

Greenpa All-1

Breagreen (Holdings): Mr F. R. Agar has been promoted to deputy chairman. He will relinquish his position as chairman and managing director of Executive Cleaning Group. Mr R. Pope has been appointed managing director of Exclusive.

Shell UK: Sir Francis Tombs has joined the board as a non-executive director.

Trident Television: Sir Gordon Booth has been made a director.

Scottish Offshore Investors: Mr I. T. H. Logie has become a director.

Hogg Robinson (London): Mr P. E. Paulson becomes chairman and Mr B. J. Budis managing director. Messrs C. W. M. Berkeley, R. Carbery, T. J. Carden, R. E. Galbraith, N. M. Greenwood, J. A. M. Harrod, M. Howe, M. W. O'Brart, J. Seager and R. J. Webster have been made directors.

Vesper Hovermarine: Mr Eason Furnell has been made managing director.

HAPPILY, THE BUCHANAN BLEND IS STARTING TO SHOW ITS AGE.



His new "Buchanan Blend" was a smooth marriage between the consistency of grain whiskies and the character of malt whiskies. And its success was rapid and vast. The Buchanan Blend became a favoured drink everywhere from Music Halls to noble households and founded a world-wide export market. While James Buchanan went on to become a Peer, a philanthropist and the owner of two Derby winners.

THE BUCHANAN BLEND TODAY

The Buchanan Blend may not be the easiest brand to find in the shops. But it rewards the determined seeker. As already mentioned, the youngest whisky in the Blend is a full 8 years old. Which is rare even among the good quality brands. And another distinctive difference is the goodly measure of matured malt whisky that can be tasted in every dram of The Buchanan Blend.

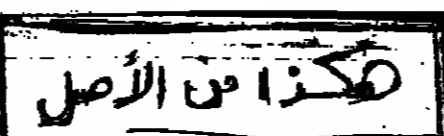


A little extra maturity makes remarkable differences to whisky. That's why the minimum of 3 years maturing necessary to become a "Scotch Whisky" is not enough for the quality brands. It is exactly this pursuit of excellence which ensures that the youngest whisky in The Buchanan Blend is a full 8 years old - a fact now proudly displayed on the bottle. Of course, you can find even older whiskies, but generally at much higher prices. It is simply The Buchanan Blend's lot to be somewhat superior among the good quality brands.

ANOTHER AGE

Apart from the new label, The Buchanan Blend has long shown its age in a quite different sense: it is one of the earliest of the great whisky names still enduring. Back in the 1880's, whisky was unpopular outside Scotland. It varied widely in quality and strength and many attempts were being made to balance the drink by blending. One of the first men to succeed with such a blend was James Buchanan, once a £10-a-year Glasgow shipping clerk.

THE BUCHANAN BLEND
THE SCOTCH OF A LIFETIME



RUGBY UNION: NEW ZEALANDERS BIG SHUFFLE FOR TWICKENHAM

Green paired with Pokere in new All-Blacks combination

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Craig Green the Canterbury centre, has been paired with Steven Pokere for the New Zealanders fourth tour game...



Green: prolific scorer



Pokere: finds gaps

The incident involving David Robinson, coach to the North, had lost by yesterday some of the heat which it initially engendered...

Watson's points are only reward

Watson's points are only reward

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

Just defeated Bromsgrove in the Isle of Man, 16-9, King William's, celebrating their 150th anniversary...

Quarless, the koala bear behind him, is gunning for big game

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Quarless is thinking of taking on David Pearce, of Wales, the British champion. He should forget it for a good year on account of that chin...

England pleased with 9-3 defeat

England's amateur boxers were down 9-3 in East Germany at the Bletchley Leisure Centre at Milton Keynes on Wednesday...

MOTOR RACING

Sponsors help to keep Mansell at Lotus

By John Blunsden

Nigel Mansell has signed a new contract with John Player Team Lotus and will continue to be Elieo De Angelis's team partner next season...



Mansell: jubilant

At the outcome of what has been protracted negotiations, he said: "I am back where I want to be. I have seen with the JPS Lotus team through all the ups and downs, now I want to share the success which is just around the corner..."

The quandary over Bishop

By Gerald Davies

A fortnight ago Pontypool stumbled at home and lost in Cardiff, more by default than any expression of superiority by the visitors. After it was over someone attempted to sweeten the pill for Ray Prosser, their coach...

Bailey gets best of both worlds

Mark Bailey, captain of Cambridge University, who plays for London against New Zealand at Twickenham tomorrow...

Downside greatly enjoyed a relatively undemanding tour of Jersey, where they beat combined Jersey RFC and De La Salle College side by a single point...

First American

An American will represent Harlequins for the first time in the club's history on Saturday, Willie Jefferson...

Faldo's award

Nick Faldo has been named the White Horse Whisky golf personality of the month for October...

Financial data table with columns for High, Low, Bid, Offer, and Yield for various securities and funds.

NO LONGER DO BRITISH CLUBS LOOK TO THE CONTINENT FOR A LEAD IN HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

Singing the praises of Liverpool in San Mames

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent
Athletic Bilbao's supporters went on Wednesday to sing songs of praise in their cathedral, the unofficial title of the San Mames stadium.

Watford's earn as you play schedule

By David Miller
There is much talk about whether or not Watford, with their supposedly long-term plan, will be able to meet the challenge of the new schedule.

There is much talk about whether or not Watford, with their supposedly long-term plan, will be able to meet the challenge of the new schedule.

The balance of power shifts back

By Peter Ball
The days of English football men taking flight to West Germany to seek knowledge from the masters of the European game may be drawing to a close.

years, only Bayern in the UEFA Cup surviving the second round. Bayern scraped through unimpressively against PAOK Salonika thanks to a goal by their goalkeeper, Pfaff.

Spurs fear Rotterdam rebound

By Clive White
After the riot of Rotterdam on Wednesday night, everyone as usual was desperately searching for reasons, for culprits, for blame.

Tunes of glory from Scots trio

By Hugh Taylor
goal hunger and audacious attack. Aberdeen's 4-1 win over Beveren in the Cup winners' Cup and Celtic's incredible 5-0 victory over Sporting Lisbon in the UEFA tournament ensured that Scotland had a chance to win the trophy.

Northwich need more time to beat the taxman

By Paul Newman
Northwich, Victoria, one of England's oldest and most successful non-League clubs, could go out of existence next week.

Luton move Wednesday's results confirmed by directors

Luton Town formally confirmed yesterday that they are to move to a new stadium in Milton Keynes. In an open letter the club's directors informed supporters that they are abandoning their present ground at Kenilworth Road because of the prohibitive cost of opposing a new road scheme which will take away part of the ground.

Setting a light a worthy appeal in an express and novel manner

By Pat Butcher
There are only 268 shopping days to the Olympic Games, and with the recent firming up of a "self-financing" for the twenty-third summer Games, it is held in Los Angeles next year, the British Olympic Appeal had a novel send-off yesterday.

Americans put on the style

From a Special Correspondent, Williamsburg
A 44-piece orchestra not only heralded the opening of the Williamsburg Cup in Williamsburg, Virginia, last night but also, it is hoped, began a tradition.

OLYMPIC GAMES

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GOLF

Chris Moody and Hugh Baiocchi returned scores of 70, two under par, to share the lead before heavy rain led to play being suspended in the first round of the £45,000 Portuguese Open here yesterday.

TENNIS

Moody and Baiocchi returned scores of 70, two under par, to share the lead before heavy rain led to play being suspended in the first round of the £45,000 Portuguese Open here yesterday.

ICE SKATING

Both British men's and women's figure skating champions suffered setbacks at Solihull on Wednesday night but whereas Mark Peppard might still have hoped to survive, with one element to take, Karu Wood's world seems to have fallen apart.

SQUASH RACKETS

Perth, Australia (Reuter) - England and Australia reached the final of the women's team world championship in Perth for the third successive time here yesterday.

FOR THE RECORD

- BASEBALL: Boston Red Sox (15) beat New York Yankees (10) 10-9.
BASEBALL: Los Angeles Dodgers (10) beat San Francisco Giants (7) 10-7.
BASEBALL: St. Louis Cardinals (10) beat Cincinnati Reds (7) 10-7.

Racing: The champion jockey talks to Michael Seely after yesterday's inquiry

Carson admits depression after he escapes ban

Willie Carson left Portman Square a relieved man yesterday after being cleared of careless riding at Nottingham. "I thought I'd be going hunting on Saturday," the champion jockey said, "but now I could well be riding Forward in the November Handicap for John Dunlop."



Willie Carson in happier mood after his hearing yesterday (Photograph: Orde Eliason)

head-on and sideways on, and also in slow motion, revealed how difficult it is to judge these matters. Soon after the runners turned into the straight My Aisling swerved violently to her right, thereby administering a hefty hump to Favourite Nephew. After Carson had straightened the filly out, she kept as straight as a gun barrel.

none of my business. But I've watched some of the cases on television and I'm amazed. If a horse decides to swerve, there's nothing any jockey in the world can do about it for a

A school that is heading for top of the form

"If there is a ratio between enthusiasm and success this place is getting into an interesting stage," says Lord McAlpine, chairman of the trustees of the Apprentice School for Young Riders, which will be opened by Prince Charles on November 25.

month) provides incontrovertible evidence for Lord McAlpine's proud boast as they go about their business in the quietest of ways with a cheerfulness that is a holiday camp rather than a school.

Woodton, and Frankie Nicholson for moulding his young jockeys. And make no mistake, while the official line is that the school is primarily for producing good stable staff, it is always on the lookout for talented riders to recommend to trainers.

Attack by Jeeps on failure to stamp out use of drugs

By Pat Butcher

There could be as many as 15 British sportsmen and women on the verge of being banned for drug-taking according to Dick Jeeps, the chairman of the Sports Council.



Jeeps: 'expense no excuse'

Jeeps scarcely veiled threats and revelations come in the wake of an Indian summer of drug scandals in sport. Only last week, the European Athletics Association revealed that two athletes competing in the European Cup at Crystal Palace in August were positively drug tested afterwards.

Tailenders foil West Indies

Delhi, (Agency) - 'West Indies' hopes of victory raised when Marshall made a sensational comeback to take three wickets in 11 deliveries, were foiled yesterday by India's tailenders and the second Test match ended in a draw.

Table with cricket statistics including runs, wickets, and overs for various players.

Stiff test for Pakistan

Perth (AFP) - Pakistan face their stiffest test yet in their Australian tour when they meet Western Australia in a four-day match starting at the WACA ground here today.

David Lloyd, aged 37, the former Lancashire and England player, has joined Cumberland.

Doncaster

Racing program for Doncaster including race numbers, names, and odds.

ROYAL BRITISH LEGION STAKES (£2,124: 1m) (25)

Racing program for Royal British Legion Stakes.

Luck helps Webbers to land double

Anthony Webber rode a 169-1 double on Dresden Belle and Priests' Luck for his father, John, at Uttoxeter yesterday.

Young gymnast finds herself in starring role

A small bee takes the floor as understudy to the queen

The role of leading lady in the performances by Soviet gymnasts at Wembley tomorrow and Sunday has fallen on the diminutive shoulders of Olga Mostepanova.



Poised for greatness: Miss Mostepanova

Paradoxically, Miss Mostepanova has competed twice before in London whereas Miss Yurchenko, who is the elder by four years, has never taken part in a British competition.

Uttoxeter results

Racing results for Uttoxeter including race numbers, names, and winners.

HOCKEY

The chances of Great Britain taking part in the Olympic Games will depend largely upon their results in the international tournament in West Berlin, from April 28-30, and their programme looks formidable.

Western Desert Handicap (Selling: £1,660: 7f) (26)

Racing program for Western Desert Handicap.

POPPY HANDICAP (£1,870: 5f) (21)

Racing program for Poppy Handicap.

The favourite, Trollen, was jumping well to front and looked like winning once she fell off.

Anthony Webber rode a 169-1 double on Dresden Belle and Priests' Luck for his father, John, at Uttoxeter yesterday.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER HANDICAP (£2,355: 2m 2f) (14)

Racing program for Unknown Soldier Handicap.

DUNKIRK STAKES (Div II: 2y-c; maidens: £1,035: 6f) (21)

Racing program for Dunkirk Stakes.

Doncaster selections

1.15 Bargouzinne, 1.45 Mickie, 2.15 Dark Proposal, 2.45 Gentle Down, 3.15 New Embassy, 3.45 Top.

SANDOWN PARK

Racing program for Sandown Park.

HINCHLEY WOOD HURDLE (handicap: £1,917: 2m) (9)

Racing program for Hinchley Wood Hurdle.

Doncaster selections

1.15 Bargouzinne, 1.45 Mickie, 2.15 Dark Proposal, 2.45 Gentle Down, 3.15 New Embassy, 3.45 Top.

REDCAR RESULTS

Racing results for Redcar including race numbers, names, and winners.

WATERLOO HURDLE (Div II: maidens: £1,097: 2m) (5)

Racing program for Waterloo Hurdle.

SANDOWN SELECTIONS

2.0 Lucyfar, 2.30 Everett, 3.0 Noddy's Ryde, 3.30 Military Band, 4.0 Walket.

HARROW SEEDS TO RETAIN OLD BOYS CUP

The Public Schools Old Boys' racquets doubles championships for the Noel Bruce Cup has been brought forward in the new season and tomorrow sees the first full day of competition at Queen's Club.

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS FINISH FOURTH

Karachi, Pakistan, (AFP) India, the reigning Olympic champions, finished fourth in the 1983 World Championships Trophy Hockey tournament by defeating New Zealand 2-1 in their last match here yesterday.

Law Report November 4 1983

Experience necessary for insurance brokers

Pickles and Another v Insurance Brokers' Registration Council. Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough. (Judgment delivered November 2)

appellants: Mr Duncan Matheson for the council. MR JUSTICE McCULLOUGH said that since the 1977 Act came into effect, persons wishing to call themselves insurance brokers had to apply for registration with the Council and to satisfy the criteria set out in section 3 of the Act.

meant someone who had carried on business for that period to an extent which provided him with adequate practical experience of insurance broking. The council were entitled to ask for proof that the appellants individually had such experience and they had not erred in law in their approach to their decision.

Adverse effect of overestimating length of appeal

Practitioner Donal. Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting in the Court of Appeal with Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon on October 28, pointed out the adverse effects on the listing of appeals caused by estimates which overestimated the time required for the hearing of the appeal.

Admitting fresh evidence

Linton v Ministry of Defence. The House of Lords unanimously on November 3 dismissed with costs an appeal by Joseph Henry Linton from the refusal by the Court of Appeal in Northern Ireland of leave for him to adduce further evidence in an appeal against the dismissal of an action by him against the Ministry of Defence for damages for personal injuries. The action, arising out of a shooting by a soldier in Belfast during 1972 when the appellant was wounded in thigh and an arm, was dismissed in a three-day trial before Lord Justice Jones and a jury.

Valuing minority shares

In re a Company No 003420 of 1981. Before Mr Justice Nourse (Judgment delivered October 28) Where minority shareholders in a quasi-partnership company had been subjected to conduct unfairly prejudicial to them by the majority and had been excluded from participation in the affairs of the company they were entitled to an order under section 75 of the Companies Act 1980, that the majority should purchase their shares and that the shares on such purchase should be valued as a pro rata proportion of the value of the company's shares as a whole and not discounted as for a minority holding.

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also on page 19 COMMERCIAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION OF RECOGNISED ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHOOLS 125, High Holborn London WC1

GRAY'S INN ROAD, can be your London address for your mail, telephone or telex, until the 31st March 1984. Fax to 01-242 0212

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES HISTORIC YORK Main road location Exceptionally well appointed HEWORTH COURT LODGE HOTEL

La crème de la crème P.A./SECRETARY - PUBLIC RELATIONS P.A./Secretary wanted for senior account director of small public relations company near Fleet Street, handling travel accounts must be excellent

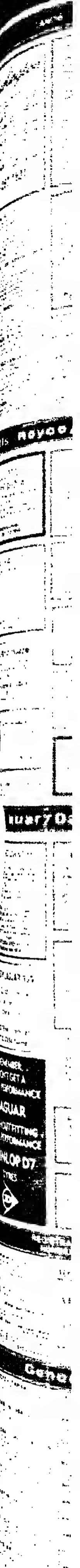
SENIOR PARTNER of Chartered Surveyors moving to new office near Fleet Street, Needs Private P.A./SECRETARY aged 26-40 who can do both shorthand & auto Salary £12,000. Please telephone Kay on 353 9119 after 11am.

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Car Buyer's Guide

General REMEMBER DON'T GET A PERFORMANCE ROVER WITHOUT FITTING HIGH PERFORMANCE DUNLOP D2 TYRES. LEASING All vehicles available on lease. NEW CITROEN BX ALL MODELS IN STOCK NOW BX 14 & 16 DIESEL CARS AVAILABLE. HOWES MOTORS Jeep. NEW FORD GRANADA 2.8 GL AUTO Special Reduced Price from £10,526 to £9,995. TR7 1980 LIMITED EDITION. VOLVO 265 GL ESTATE. RANGE ROVER 1980 (W) red, 28,000 miles. TAKE THE PROFIT on your new car investment. MYCAR 0895 38990/71831. Lotus Elite 503 Silver, 1979, director's car 45,000 miles, extras. SAAB TURBO 'W'REG 29,000 miles immaculate OFFERS AROUND £4,500. HONDA CIVIC SPORTS X Reg May '82 £3,800 01-952 6424. CAPRI 2.8 INJECTION 2 reg. white, 21,000 miles, extended warranty. TR7 SPRINT LHD, 16 valve DeSoto, larger brakes, comp exhaust system, no rust whatsoever, white with black roof, 5 reg, 41,000 miles, £2,395 01-891 8333. TR7 Drg head, red, radio cassette, Zebrat, 21,000 miles, X reg, 1982, £2,995 Tel: Stephen, weekdays only (0823) 844222 or 37744. ROVER VITESSE 1983 TOP OF THE RANGE MODEL. Finished in Monza red, two-tone grey interior. Outstanding performance B40 7.1 litres, 190 b.h.p. Fuel Injection. Extra 100 numbers to name, inc. in-board computer and towing bracket. Reg. V8M 11. Full manufacturer's warranty and A.A. Rally Subscriptions until March '84. Never fixed or rolled. A beautiful thoroughbred at £12,950 Tel: 0772 851934 office - 0254 49710 home



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 6.00 Cardiff AM: News and information... 6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Pam Britton... 9.00 My Super Early morning treat...

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond... 9.25 Thames news headlines...

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines... 12.00 We'll Tell You a Story... 1.00 News... 2.00 Championship Bowling...



Judi Dench, Michael Williams: A Fine Romance (ITV, 8.30pm)

GOOD BEHAVIOUR, Hugh Leonard's adaptation of the Molly Keane novel... CHOICE: Something happening when Richard pops into her bed...

BBC 2

- 9.08 Daytime on Two... 1.30 Around Britain: A Bit of England for Sale... 4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow...

CHANNEL 4

- 2.40 Film: Young Cassidy (1984)... 4.45 The Munsters: Eddie, doing badly in school sports... 6.45 Hey Good Looking: the fifth of Peter York's sharp...

Radio 4

- 6.00 News Briefing... 6.10 Farming Today... 8.00 Desert Island Discs... 10.00 News International Assignment...

Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather, 7.00 News... 7.05 Music for Pleasure... 8.30 Mozart's Piano Concerto, Op. 54...

Radio 1

- 6.30 News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 8.30 major bulletins... 10.00 British Music: Jonathan Del Mar conducts the BBC Scottish SO...

Radio 2

- 6.30 News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 8.30 major bulletins... 10.00 British Music: Jonathan Del Mar conducts the BBC Scottish SO...

WORLD SERVICE

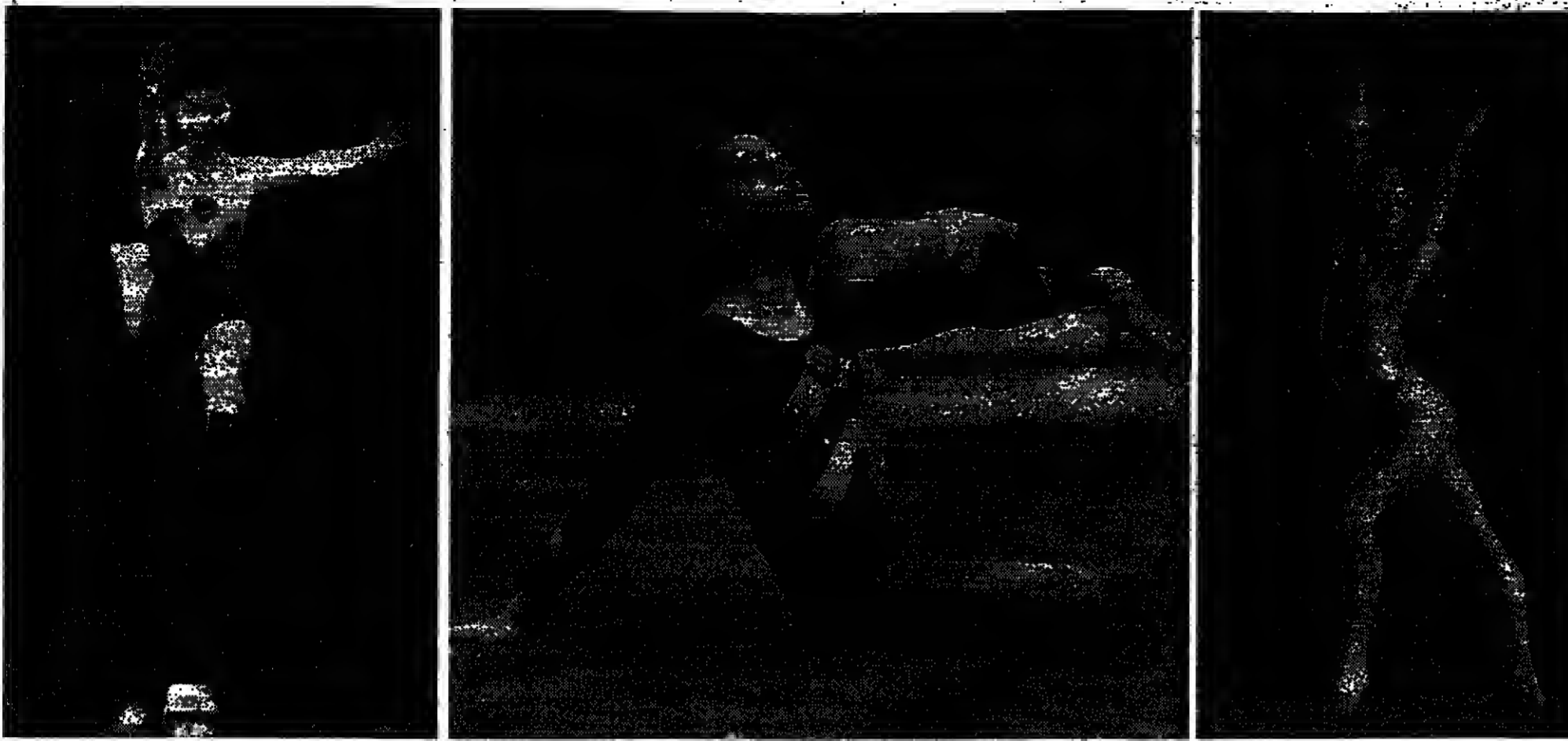
- 6.30 News... 7.00 World News... 8.00 English Language... 9.00 World News...

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/286m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; BBC 152kHz/261m; 154kHz/261m; VHF 97-3; Capital: 154kHz/261m; VHF 94-9; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.

Entertainments

A large grid of advertisements for various entertainment venues including Opera & Ballet, Concerts, Theatres, and Cinemas. Each ad lists the name of the venue, show titles, and performance times.

Russian teenagers bring grace and poise to Wembley



Poetry in motion: The annual display of teenage acrobatic genius at Wembley (from left) Olga Bicharova, Tatiana Frolova and Natalia Ilienka (Photographs: Chris Cole)

Women's hospital to close next year

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent
The Government yesterday approved the closure of the South London Hospital for Women, the only general hospital in Britain to guarantee treatment by women, and the Lewisham and North South-west Health Authority announced the closure of 180 beds, including more than 100 beds in five wards at Guy's Hospital.

Divorce Bill to facilitate clean break

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor
Changes in the divorce laws of England and Wales, notably in the law governing financial provision, and minor changes in the Scottish law are proposed in the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill, published yesterday.

Syrian proposal seizes initiative in Geneva

Continued from page 1
It is now throwing its weight behind a formula that just might permit the conference to end in official accord but that seems unlikely to ever gain Israel's approval. Syria presumably knows this.

Jobless fall by 73,400

Continued from page 1
September about 395,000 people were in jobs, training or early retirement instead of claiming unemployment benefits as a result of these measures, now costing the Exchequer £260 million a year.

Frank Johnson in the Commons Jenkins blinds us in the art of darkness

The chamber was several times affected by power failure during the debate on foreign affairs last night. All power failures connected with foreign affairs are at the moment fashionably blamed on Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. But, as the lights went out for the first of the several times, we all sat there in the gloom assuming that in the outside world all sorts of desperate groups were claiming responsibility: the Provisional IRA, the Greater London Council, the electricians' union.

Women's hospital to close next year

The decisions were announced on the day that Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, launched his campaign to "Save the NHS", claiming that patients were in "mortal danger" because of government cuts.

Divorce Bill to facilitate clean break

For England and Wales, the Bill will amend the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to facilitate a "clean break" after divorce by enabling a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed, instead of requiring at least a nominal order to be made which could be increased substantially years later.

Syrian proposal seizes initiative in Geneva

Mr Khaddam told delegates at the conference that this proved that Lebanon had never wished to gain Syria's prior approval. On hearing this tale, Mr Saeb Salam, the former Lebanese Prime Minister and one of the more impartial of the delegates, reportedly announced that Mr Khaddam's account was of "the greatest importance".

Jobless fall by 73,400

In addition, nearly 162,000 men unemployed over 60 have opted for early retirement under this year's Budget and are no longer included in the official jobless total. Mr Nigel Lawson, speaking during the election campaign before he became Chancellor, predicted that the number of jobless would start to fall next year.

Eton executive saved from fire

Mr John Chapman, aged 60, the chief accountant at Eton College, was dragged unconscious from his blazing home yesterday, by firemen who smashed their way in through a double-glazed bedroom window which Mr Chapman could not break. He was later recovering in hospital.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events
Royal engagements
New exhibitions

Top films
Roads
Weather forecast

Food prices
Anniversaries
Lighting-up time

The pound
Bond winners
The papers

Opening times
Parliament today

COMPUTER
WEEK EIGHT DAY 4

Weather forecast

London, SE, central S, E, central W... An area of slack pressure will cover most parts, but a trough of low pressure will move rather quickly across the far north.

6 am to midnight
London, SE, central S, E, central W... SW, NW England, S, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England...

Lighting-up time
London 6.01 pm to 6.28 am... Glasgow 12.04

Yesterday
Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; b, rain; c, rain & snow.

Highest and lowest
Yesterday: Highest dry temp: Newcastle 17C... Lowest: Lowest temp: London 1C

London
Yesterday: Temp: min 5m to 5pm, 15C... Highest: 20.5C

The pound
Bank Rate 11.50... Australia \$ 1.69

Bond winners
The winning number in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes is £250,000: 60N 112548

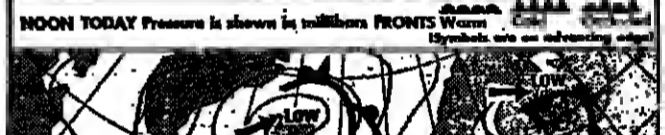
The papers
The Daily Mirror claims that the Windscale incident has turned what was once a basic plot of science fiction into a fact of life.

Opening times
The Department of the Environment has announced the following alterations to the normal opening times for visitors to the State Apartments, Kensington Palace:

Parliament today
Commons (9.30): Debate on Government assistance to small businesses.

COMPUTER
WEEK EIGHT DAY 4

MOON TODAY



MOON TODAY
MOON TODAY
MOON TODAY

High tides
LONDON TODAY
LONDON TODAY

Around Britain
Sun rises: 6.59am
Sun sets: 4.23pm

London
Sun rises: 6.01am
Sun sets: 6.28pm

Yesterday
Sun rises: 6.59am
Sun sets: 4.23pm

Highest and lowest
Sun rises: 6.01am
Sun sets: 6.28pm

The pound
Sun rises: 6.59am
Sun sets: 4.23pm

Bond winners
Sun rises: 6.01am
Sun sets: 6.28pm

The papers
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Sun sets: 4.23pm

Opening times
Sun rises: 6.01am
Sun sets: 6.28pm

Parliament today
Sun rises: 6.59am
Sun sets: 4.23pm

COMPUTER
WEEK EIGHT DAY 4

COMPUTER
WEEK EIGHT DAY 4

مكتبة النهر